THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The Abolition of Slavery—Decree of the Revolutionary Junta—Conflicting Accounts of the Situation.

Financial Condition of the Island.

The N. Y. *Times* has the following correspondence from Havana to March 13:—

The Cuban revolutionists appear to have taken at last a truly decisive step, intended to bring them, to a certain extent at least, the moral aid of the United States and England, and the material aid of a large portion of the inhabitants of those countries whose sympathies they already enjoyed. A proclamation has been issued decreeing the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery, and quite in contrast with a similar document issued some two months ago by the same parties, which contained so many conditions and restrictions as to be almost impracticable.

The Spaniards still enjoy the aid of the Pro-Slavery party, and a respectable number of wealthy Cubans belong to it. Should this move of the Cubans prove successful, I should not be surprised if the Spanish Government take the same step and arm the negroes against their late Cuban masters, a plan which the blacks—who for a generation, at least, will be unable to think or work for themselves—will most readily accede to. I give a verbatim translation of the proclamation referred to:—

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The institution of slavery brought to Cuba by the Spanish Government should be abolished with that government. The Assembly of the Representatives of the Centre, taking into consideration the principles of eternal justice, in the name of liberty and the people they represent, decree:—

1. Slavery is abolished.
2. The owners of the men who until now were slaves shall be indemnified for their losses.
3. All individuals who in virtue of this decree obtain their liberty, will contribute by their exertions to obtain the liberty of Cuba.
4. To effect this, all who are considered useful and fit for the military service shall be enrolled in our ranks, and enjoy the same pay and privileges as the remainder of the soldiers of the Liberal army.
5. Those who are not fit for service will, during the continuance of the war, perform the same labor they perform at present in order to preserve the property, and by these means aid those who are now offering their blood for the general liberty. This rule applies to all citizens who are already free and exempted from military service, no matter what race they belong to.
6. A special decree will be issued defining the means for carrying out this act.

COUNTRY AND LIBERTY!

Camagney, the 20th of February, 1869.—The Assembly—Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, Eduardo Agramonte, Ignacio Agramonte, Loynar, Francisco Sanchez Betancourt, Antonio Zambrana. The General of Division.

A. CASTILLO.

Whether this document produces a better effect and will prove more successful than the first proclamation remains to be seen. There is every probability of its doing serious damage to the Spaniards, and unless reinforcements arrive soon from Spain, the Spaniards will hold the ground their soldiers stand on and no more.

The Situation.

The revolution goes its usual way, and reports about so-called battles daily fill the pages of the Havana dailies. The flaming headings so prominently displayed by American journals during the civil war are not to be met with in the Havana journals, but the bombastic style and graphic descriptions of the heroic deeds of ye men of war fully make up for the deficiency, and their readers have really come to believe that battles are and have been fought. At most they are skirmishes, but any military man from the United States or Europe would classify them as reconnoissances, and sometimes as salutes exchanged between pickets.

The Fight at St Domingo.

The Spanish version of this affair, as published by the *Diario*, is as follows:—

Fifteen men belonging to the Civil Guards, reinforced by an equal number on mounted volunteers, attacked a party of insurgents numbering over one hundred, and owing to the decision and extraordinary valor displayed by the former, the latter were completely routed, with six or seven killed and not a few wounded.

The Cuban version is told thus:—

Last night the detachment at St. Domingo moved from the houses where they had been compelled to hide themselves for some time past, and, led by a traitor, surprised a small foraging party of about twelve men, of whom only half were armed. The patriots, however, made a brave stand, and succeeded in not only killing five of the enemy but in capturing a number of horses and several guns, the Spaniards running as if a whole army was after them.

Fight at Sagua.

A Spanish version, according to the *Diario* and an official despatch:—

"SAGUA LA GRANDE, March 6.—The military commander, Don Enrique Trillo Figueroa, writing to-day from the plantation of Santa Cruz de Liebano, informs me that, having made the necessary preparations to attack the camp of the insurgents, situated on the San Jose farm, belonging to Don Pedro N. Abner, in the jurisdiction of Santa Clara, and about a league and a half from the principal plantation, he was attacked by about 800 to 1000 insurgents. These, according to the report, he whipped and dispersed."

The Cuban version, as communicated to your correspondent by a gentleman just from Sagua, is told as follows:—

"The Governor of Sagua, with about 300 men, intended to surprise the advance guard of the Cubans at the San Jose plantation. The Cubans, numbering about 100, had been advised of his coming, and before reaching the San Jose, killed five of his soldiers and wounded several more. The Cubans were intrenched behind several buildings, and, on the approach of the advance guards, opened a very lively fire. The engagement then became general, and was only ended by the increasing darkness, when the Cubans, fearing a rear attack from the cavalry, began to withdraw to the neighboring plantations. The Spaniards seeing this manœuvre, imagined that the main army was coming down upon them, and retreated hastily towards Sagua, closely followed by the Cuban pickets. The loss of the Spaniards is estimated at thirty killed and as many wounded, the Cubans losing one man killed and seven wounded."

Financial Matters.

The island of Cuba, financially considered, presents a curious appearance. With a mere figurative currency, guaranteed by nothing and never expected to be redeemed, not a single failure of any consequence has taken place in Havana, and the notes of the Spanish Bank can be sold for gold at one and two per cent. premium. The shares of the bank, however, have declined from fifty per cent. premium to five per cent. discount; the shares of the Credito Industrial, or Ilias Bank, from 125 to thirty discount; while the shares of the famously mismanaged institution known as the Banco del Comercio, or Fessero Bank, are actually at seventy-five per cent. discount, while its securities are better than those of any other similar institution, the bank owning the celebrated Regla warehouses and Shore Railroad to Matanzas.

It will not be long before the Havana retail merchants, following the example of their brethren in the interior towns, will be compelled to close up their establishments and suspend payment, not only from the inability or wish of their debtors to pay, but also from want of customers, the poorer classes having no money to spend, and the rich having either left for foreign countries or being unwilling to lay out anything except for the bare necessities of life. The value of every kind of real or personal estate has decreased very much; a house worth $30,000 last year can be bought to-day for cash at $10,000, and even less, and no buyers can be found even at these figures.

Elopement with a Prince.

The latest Paris journals announced the elopement from that city to Cologne of the Prince Louis of Bourbon with a young Havana belle, Miss A. H. Miss A. H. is no less than Miss Amelia Isabel Hamel, a native of New Orleans, but whose family removed to Havana some fifteen years ago. Her father is Mr. John B. Hamel, a very worthy man, doing business as a shipbroker here, and, well known to the commercial community and to all sea captains who have visited Havana during the past twenty years. Prince Louis has written a letter from Cologne to Mr. Hamel, explaining his reasons for eloping and asking her hand in marriage, which very natural request the old gentleman has granted, with a telegraphic postscript for them to come to New York and be married in the land of liberty and greenbacks. It is very probable that the young folks, accompanied by Madame Hamel *mere*, will soon arrive in New York, where the wedding is to be celebrated very privately, and Fifth avenue will be spared the agony of witnessing the marriage of a prince and a pretender to the Spanish crown, he being the brother of Don Carlos and a grandson of Charles V.

REVOLT AT SING SING.

Desperate Attempts by the Prisoners to Escape—A Keeper Murdered—Particulars of the Emeute.

Upon one of the inside pages of this issue will be found a telegram announcing the revolt which occurred at Sing Sing Prison, N. Y., yesterday morning. The following are fuller details of the second emeute:—

Later in the day, and between 1 and 2 o'clock, seven of the convicts, named respectively Timothy Donovan, Daniel O'Connell, Edward Magin, James McAuley, Philip Allen, —— Donnelly, and William Buck, led by James McAuley, rushed on the guard, stationed at the middle dock post, and having overpowered him, secured his rifle, together with a carbine and a revolver, all loaded. With these they jumped on board a sloop loaded with lumber, which had just arrived, and ordered the keeper who was on board to go on the dock under pain of being shot.

Being unarmed the latter obeyed, and the convicts at once cut the vessel loose from the dock, after warning the captain and crew not to offer any resistance. McAuley then commenced firing at the guards who were hurrying towards the spot, and in this murderous volley he was joined by his companions while the charges in their weapons lasted. A shot from one of the keepers at length brought McAuley down, and the captain of the sloop having wrenched the carbine from his grasp, clubbed him with it. While any one of the convicts on the vessel was visible above the pile of lumber on her deck a brisk fire was kept up by the prison officials on the shore, and this with the aid of the crew overpowered the would-be runaways, who were soon landed and taken charge of.

During the affray McAuley received two shots, one entering his back, while the other passed through his thigh—the former of which will probably prove fatal. Philip Allen, another convict, was shot through the hip. His wound, however, is not considered dangerous. When McAuley's clothes had been taken off in the hospital a box of matches and a map of the State of New York were found concealed on his person, of course showing that his attempt to escape had been leisurely concocted. A third convict on board the vessel was seen hanging from the lumber over the side, in order to screen himself from the fire of the guards, when one of the latter, aiming deliberately, shot him. He was heard by several to cry out, and was then seen to drop into the water. Later in the afternoon it had not been ascertained who he was. McAuley and Allen were recently sent here for twenty years from New York.

While the noon revolt was going on it was thought that a general "break" was about to transpire, therefore a telegram was sent to the village for help. It was responded to immediately by hundreds of men armed with all sorts of weapons, and the excitement was intense. This afternoon all was quiet, and will probably remain so through the night. None of the guards or officers of the prison were injured during the affray.

Having been notified of the homicide of Mr. Craft, Coroner McEntee arrived during the forenoon and empanelled a jury, who, after viewing the body, signified their readiness to hear the testimony, the material part of which was as follows:—

The Coroner's Inquest on the Body of the Keeper.

In the afternoon, Coroner J. McEntee, of Croton, N. Y., held an inquest in the prison over the body of Mr. Craft. The first witness sworn was Thomas Forrest, a small, compactly built man of 35. He said he was a keeper in the prison, and was in the habit of unlocking the mess room convicts at about 3 A. M., in order to prepare breakfast; as they passed from their cells yesterday morning, nothing unusual suggested itself; as he reached the chapel door which was of iron, O'Neil, one of the convicts said there was a corpse in the chapel; he passed by the men and found the corpse; as he turned to go down stairs O'Neil seized him round the neck with his right arm: some one then struck him in the pit of the stomach which rendered him for a short time unconscious; on recovering his senses he found his legs tied; O'Neil was holding his right hand and Burns had his knee on his left arm, and was trying to get a gag into his mouth. His teeth were closed so firmly that he at first failed to do so; Burns said, "Open your mouth, if you don't I'll cut you," he held a knife in his hand; the blade was about four inches long; by a continual pressure of the gag against the teeth of the witness, Burns finally succeeded in getting it in his mouth; O'Neil said there should not be a hair of his head hurt, as he thought too much of him; while O'Neil spoke Burns and Decker tied his hands; at that time Muller was standing at the head of the stairs; O'Neil spoke to Muller upon going away; Muller said:—"I don't want anything to do with it;" Muller and Burns went down stairs together, having in their possession the key of the mess-room door; Decker and O'Neil carried witness half way down the staircase, and then left him to follow Muller and Burns; O'Neil soon returned and said:—"We've got him;" he then went away; Decker came in a few moments afterwards and asked witness if he was cold; he then carried him to the cook-room, and disappearing, left him on a molasses box; while sitting there he heard the fugitives at work on the roof; he managed to get one hand in his pocket, and taking his knife out, tried to cut the cord round his wrists, but found the knife too dull; he heard talking, but distinguished nothing; he finally succeeded in getting a boot off; this freed his feet, but he could not relieve himself of the gag; he groaned with the hope of attracting the attention of Craft, and looked in various places for him without success; about 5 o'clock Dooley was going his rounds, and witness attracted his attention by pounding on the window; he made a sign for him to take his gag off, but he thought witness was joking and tapped his mouth slightly; he then found his mistake, and released him by cutting the cord; he then started off to ring the alarm bell, while witness searched for Craft; he finally found him in charge of Auser and Burroughs, who said he was dead.

Recapture of Three Convicts.

Of the five desperadoes who escaped, three were recaptured. Their names are John Burns, Henry Muller, and Charles Lockwood.

Mr. George Storms, of Tarrytown, who had been spending the night with some friends in that village, was returning home, about four o'clock in the morning, and just as he was coming out of the woods first caught sight of two men near the barn of his brother, Mr. Jacob Storms, which is situated on the ridge just back of Tarrytown. Not knowing who they were, and believing them to be horse thieves, he watched them and saw them shortly afterwards enter the barn. He then went and awoke his brother. Mr. Storms and his brother then searched the barn, but could find no trace of them.

They then went to the house and procured some firearms, and, returning to the barn, made another search, but with a like result. Shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon the news reached Tarrytown of the escape of the prisoners from Sing Sing, and the Messrs. Storms determined upon making another search for the suspicious characters who had been seen to enter their barn. Mr. Jacob Storms, armed with a revolver, and Mr. Geo. Storms, armed with a pitchfork, again entered the barn, and commenced another search. As Mr. George Storms was vigorously stirring up the hay with the pitchfork, he suddenly became aware of something hard beneath the hay, and mentioning the fact to his brother, was told by him to try again, when one of the prisoners, who was hid beneath the hay, cried out, "Hold up and I'll come out." Both, it appears, were lying together, the German, Henry Muller, being the first to come out, and John Burns, alias Richard Smith, following immediately after. They then came down the ladder, Mr. Storms having his revolver ready to use in case of emergency. They were then conveyed to the depot, where they were handcuffed by Constable A. Lawrence, who had been hunting for them all day, and by him were conveyed back to the prison at Sing Sing, where they were given in charge of the prison authorities.

On the way from Tarrytown to Sing Sing the prisoner Muller asked Burns if he had laid the keeper upon the table, to which the latter replied that he had not, whereupon Muller remarked that he should have done so, to prevent him from catching cold. Both complained of being hungry, and when they were told that one of the keepers was dead they feigned surprise, and each said that he did not do it. Before being placed on the cars at Tarrytown for Sing Sing Muller took a cigar and Burns a drink, the prisoner Burns paying for both.

About eight o'clock o'clock last evening Mr. H. C. Nelson, agent and Warden at Sing Sing, received the following despatch from Tarrytown:—

H. C. Nelson, Agent and Warden, Sing Sing Prison:—Operator at Tarrytown says that they have taken another of the convicts in the same place (the barn where Muller and Burns were captured), shot him, and he is not able to come to-night. R. TERHUNE.

The third convict is supposed by the prison authorities to be no less a personage than Charles Lockwood, alias Henry O'Neil, the ringleader of the gang that effected their escape from the prison.

OFFICE-SEEKING.

The Mania for Getting Into the Government Service.

Says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*:—There is a heavy brigade of office-seekers and their friends at Washington. The city is full of them, and the very air is heavy with aspiration for place. The spectacle is a curious one. Those who make politics a business seek office as a reward for sitting up nights with the party through a long campaign. Important men in localities want office for themselves or their friends, in order to retain their importance and keep the loaves and the fishes for the sustentation of a select few. Poor men want office for the pay it brings. Rich men seek it for the position and importance it confers. Restless men want office to see what it is like, and easy going natures want office a means of gaining a livelihood quietly and without too much thought as to the future.

It is curious that among the seekers for office we find so many men to compete for positions whose rewards would seem to be beneath their notice. Rich men will take an office whose compensation is small, and men of undoubted capacity will tie up their abilities with the red tape of a merely routine duty. The hunt for office is so wild and general that it serves to draw the whole community within its influence. If A is not an office-seeker, he has backed B, and signed papers for all the rest of the alphabet. Having so many clients, he must feel an interest in some. Fortunate it is for the country that this eagerness for office is not the measure of the necessity of those who seek it. Some who fail, despair; but to thousands the hunt is for the excitement of the thing and if they bag no game, they eat as heartily and sleep as soundly after it as if they had achieved a grand success. The disappointment soon wears off. Not so with others, who have wasted time and money and staked reputation for office. To know how deplorably sad such men are, is a common experience with lookers on in Washington. Indeed, one need not go out of town to see all the phases of office-seeking, the joy of one, the grief of another, the indifference of a third. It is the gaming table over again, with stakes often more precious than mere gold. Why there should be a change in office with every change in government is a mystery of American politics. Nothing short of a Civil Service bill will cure the evil, and even such a measure might prove a delusion and a snare. So long as politicians buy office by promises, so long will they be called on to redeem them, and happy is he who has not promised everything four or five times over, and who has enough to satisfy the rapacity of his followers for claims he has warranted them in making. Probably Senator Fenton finds himself in these days in as pitiable a position as poor Actæon, beset by his own dogs.

MRS. GRANT.

Her Influence in the Presidential Appointments.

There is a good deal of talk, says the Pittsburg *Commercial*, over the fact that Mrs. Grant desired the appointment of Mr. A. T. Stewart, as it would bring her friend Mrs. Stewart to Washington, and place her within the White House circle. It is not certain that Mrs. Grant used any influence in behalf of Mr. Stewart, or that any influence was needed to induce his appointment. The President, however, is hardly so reticent as not to consult with his wife on grave political questions, even if he "should make up his mind" beforehand. It is the general impression that Mrs. Grant can "keep a secret," and the fact that newspaper correspondents have been unable to base any "authentic rumors" upon her outgivings corroborates this view. No doubt Mrs. Grant has something to say in regard to at least some of the appointments, and no one will question her right, or doubt that she will give her husband prudent counsel and good advice. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in alluding to this matter, says:—

But how is it to be managed to exclude female influence from politics in high places? It has never been done yet. It is very doubtful whether any President from Washington down (who was a married man) was wholly free from his wife's influence in making appointments, and especially for places near his own person. A very curious chapter might be written on this subject. James Buchanan was a bachelor. If worse appointments, as a whole, have been made by any other *President*, it would be pleasant to know of them. Had the genial old man had a shrewd, sensible wife at his elbow to advise him, he would not have been insensible that treason was plotted and carried on in his Cabinet, and as much aghast at its development as uninformed people who could see no danger of an attempt to disrupt the Union.

If Mrs. Grant uses as good discretion in the selection of other officers as she displayed in her partiality for Mr. Stewart, there need be no apprehension of serious mistakes in the matter of appointments. Women generally have a clearer perception of the qualities and capacities of men than men themselves. Their intuitions are often safer than men's reasonings. But were they not, how is the matter to be managed without a law making it imperative on men in public positions not to allow their wives to speak to them of matters connected therewith? And that would be against the "spirit of the age;" for it is a fact, which must be recognized, that women are becoming more and more an element in politics, and may soon become a positive power.

—Willard's, the Metropolitan, and National took in $4000 a day during the inauguration week.

—Chicago shipped in 1838 seventy-eight bushels of wheat; in 1868 forty million bushels.

—A land certificate for twelve hundred acres sold in San Antonio, Texas, for twelve cents per acre.

—A train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway recently made ninety-one miles in ninety minutes.

—One Kentucky egg merchant sent North twelve thousand dozen of eggs in one consignment last week.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Military Affairs in the West—Affairs in Troubled Cuba—The Wilmington Conference.

Financial and Commercial

FROM MISSOURI.

Criminal Trials in St. Louis—Anticipated Change of Military Headquarters—Artillery En Route for the Northwest.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The case of Captain Donaldson, of the steamer Great Republic, charged with murder, was *nolle prosequied*, with permission to renew at any time. It is reported that the witnesses were hired to leave the country.

Robert A. Watt, on a charge of defrauding the city treasury, was held in the sum of $30 000. The full amount he is charged with fraudulently converting to his own use is $95,400.

Great dissatisfaction prevails among some parties here at the prospects of the removal of the military headquarters to Chicago. It is estimated that St. Louis would thereby lose more than one million dollars per annum in expenditures for quartermaster's stores, etc.

The steamer Golden Era arrived from New Orleans yesterday with General Graham's battery of artillery, *en route* for Fort Leavenworth.

The City Engineer reports that one hundred miles of sewers have been built here within seven years, at a cost of $2,977,506.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Arrival of Cuban Refugees—Their Account of the Rebellion—Departure of Dr. Mudd.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—The refugees who arrived here yesterday in the steamer Liberty, leaving Havana on the 12th instant, bring accounts of the revolution there differing materially from most of the telegraph despatches sent off by the authorities. Instead of the Government troops gaining every battle, on the contrary, in nearly all collisions the insurgents are successful. It is also said every native Cuban, with scarcely an exception, is determined to get rid of the Spanish yoke. Those too old to go into battle are giving of their money liberally to support the rebellion. The hatred between the two classes, especially of the natives against foreigners, is intense. There has been no positive prohibition of the natives leaving the island, but applications for passports create suspicion, and are often the cause of arrest and imprisonment, so that but few can leave.

Doctor Mudd, who arrived in the Liberty, has gone home. He had many greetings here yesterday by Rebel sympathizers.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 19.—Mr. Connell read a supplement to the act authorizing the reduction of the capital of oil companies and the equalization of the taxes relative thereto and extending the same to the Feeder Dam Coal Company and to the American Kaolin Company. The bill also declares valid the reduction of the capital of the two companies.

Also, one incorporating the United States Reduction Company, with J. Atlee White, William Steffe, and W. R. Allen as incorporators, and of improving land and mines, and to obtain therefrom minerals and other valuable substances, to erect furnaces, mills, etc.

Mr. McCandless read an act to annul the marriage contract between Joseph H. Peabody and Mary, his wife.

Mr. White, one to allow writs of estropment to issue to stay waste pending writs of error in partition and other real actions.

Mr. White offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of State to inform the Senate whether the superintendent of Public Printing made an annual report to the Legislature as required by law, and whether he spent the time in Harrisburg required by law.

In offering the resolution, Mr. White said he did not know who was Superintendent of Public Printing, but, as there were certain laws prescribing the duties of that office, and appropriations for his pay were made each year, he thought it was advisable that the information requested should be given.

House of Representatives.

An act to incorporate the Sheep Brokers' Association was returned to the House (at its request) from the Senate. It was then killed by a noisy *viva voce* vote.

The Foster divorce case (in which the husband applied for a divorce because his wife was an opium eater), having yesterday been defeated by a tie vote of 42 ayes to 42 noes, this morning Davis, of McKean, asked leave to change his vote, stating that he had really voted in favor of the divorce, whereas he was recorded as having voted against it.

The Speaker held that it was the duty of every member to pay attention when his name was called, and that after the interval of a day it was manifestly improper for a man to change his vote. The changing of it would have granted the divorce.

The House bill requiring owners of abandoned oil wells to plug the same to exclude the surface water was defeated, on motion of Mr. Duncan, of Venango.

The House bill repealing the law appointing a treasurer of paving stones was defeated. A bill repealing the office had already passed the House, and is now pending in the Senate.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 19—A. M. — Consols opened at 93½ for money, and 93⅝ for account. United States 5-20s quiet and steady at 84. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 24½; Illinois Central, 97.

LIVERPOOL, March 19—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. The sales of the week have been 54,000 bales, including for export 4000 bales, and for speculation 5000 bales. Stock in port, 204,000 bales, including 105,000 bales American.

LONDON, March 19—A M.—Turpentine, 32s.@32s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 19—P. M.—United States 5-20s quiet and unchanged. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 19—P. M.—The stock of cotton in port is 264,000 bales, and not 204,000 as before reported. Stock afloat, 363,000, of which 169,000 are American.

HAVRE, March 19.—Cotton opens dull, both on the spot and afloat; sales on the spot at 142½f.

LIVERPOOL, March 19—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but firm. Corn dull. California Wheat, 9s. 8d.; red Western, 8s. 8d. Flour, 23s. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

CLEVELAND, March 19.—By the explosion of a still in Alexander Schofield & Co.'s refinery this morning, Mathew Wilson, of that firm, was instantly killed, and John Cowan, a gas-fitter, was probably mortally injured. They had entered the still, which was empty for repairs, and Cowan struck a match to see his work.

FROM DELAWARE.

Proceedings of the Wilmington Conference of the M. E. Church.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, March 19.—After the opening services this morning a draft was ordered for the amount of the centenary fund due this Conference on the division of the property of the old Philadelphia Conference. The annual report of the Wesleyan Female College was presented, and referred to the Committee on Education. A paper was received from the Philadelphia Conference stating that a commission of three ministers and three laymen had been appointed. Three laymen were added to the committee on consultation referring to the chartered property of the old Philadelphia Conference—viz., H. F. Pickles, J. F. Hines, and S. Postles. The report of the Committee on Rules of Order was presented, slightly amended, and adopted. The Committee on Lay Delegation reported, referring to the action of the late General Conference on this subject, and presented an address to the ministers and members within the bounds of the Conference, recommending that the provisions for the election be carefully and fully attended to.

The Secretary was ordered to procure a suitable trunk for the preservation of the Conference papers. The Secretary and assistants were authorized to make all necessary arrangements for the publication of the minutes of the Conference.

Messrs. Bowman & Thompson presented, through the Secretary, a copy of their map covering the territory of the Conference. A resolution of thanks was unanimously passed.

The following was adopted:—

Resolved, That the preachers in charge be requested to make their reports to the proper committees on the second day of each session:

Rev. A. Cookman presented resolutions recognizing the *Methodist Quarterly Review* as among the ablest similar publications of the day, and commending it to our ministers and people, which were adopted.

The Chairman of the Board of Stewards was authorized to procure necessary trunks for their use. Adjourned.

NEW JERSEY M. E. CONFERENCE.

Interesting Anniversaries—The Church Extension and Tract Societies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILLVILLE, N. J., March 19.—On Wednesday evening the anniversary of the Church Extension Society was held in the First Church. The opening services were conducted by Rev. F. Morrell, of Bridgeton, after which the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read, showing a falling off in the receipts of a hundred and fifty dollars.

Rev. W. V. Kelley, pastor of Centenary Church, Camden, was the first speaker. He is quite a young man, and certainly most eloquent and promising. His subject was "The Necessity of Religious Progress," and was illustrated by the wonderful progress developed in science, natural, political, and social.

The second speaker was Dr. Kynett, of your city. The subject of his address was "The Church Extension Society not antagonistic to any other benevolent operation, but auxiliary to all of them, and more especially to the Missionary cause."

Bishop Clark gave the closing address, by relating a few interesting facts in the workings of the Society. This is the first visit of the Bishop to the Conference.

On Thursday evening, the anniversary of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in, connection with the Sunday school anniversary, in the First Church. The president of the Tract Committee, Rev. W. W. Christine, occupied the chair. Religious services were conducted by Rev. A. Owen, after which the financial report of the committee was read. The receipts of the year, with a number of churches yet to be heard from, amounted to eight hundred and two dollars and seventy-nine cents.

The Sunday School Committee was not ready to report. The first speaker of the evening was Rev. Joseph B. Turpin. He showed the great value and necessity of furnishing such pungent, appealing literature as appeals at once to the hearts and consciences of the people. Rev. Edmund Hewitt followed in a speech, in which he directed his thoughts to the fastness, as well as the worldliness, of the people of the present day.

Rev. G. Neal then addressed the audience on the claims of the Sabbath School.

Rev. Dr. D. W. Bartine made the closing speech of the evening. He objected to the style of literature furnished our schools by Sunday School book authors—soft love stories and Miss Namby-pamby trash, instead of a purer style of reading, and books having a direct aim at the conversion of the children.

At ten o'clock the Doxology was sung, and the congregation was dismissed with the benediction by Rev. J. D. Blain.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

NISI PRIUS.—Judge Sharswood.—Restein vs. Wilcox. An action to recover for services rendered in glazing paper to be used for the manufacture of collars. Before reported. This case was commenced on Wednesday last, and was continued from then until to-day. The defense contend that the glazing was so badly done that the paper instead of being improved was greatly damaged, and therefore the plaintiff was entitled to no compensation. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—In the case of Henry Reihl, charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 217 Pear street, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. The Judge, however, feeling satisfied that the man's house was an improper place, required him to give security in $2000 for the good conduct of his establishment, and the prevention of indecent and scandalous acts there for the period of one year.

William Jones, a lazy-looking old man, was convicted of a charge of entering a gentleman's residence with intent to steal. He was caught in the entry examining coats and other articles, and failed to give any explanation of his presence there.

Joseph Heeman, a young, robust German, was convicted of assault and battery upon Harrison Booth, the keeper of the workingmen's ward at the Almshouse. On Sunday last the prisoner, an inmate of the Almshouse, was put into a cell for disobedience to rules, and in the course of a few hours called for water. His keeper, an old man, opened the cell door to give it to him, when he dashed out and ran to his ward. Mr. Booth directed him to return to his cell, but instead of obeying he struck that gentleman several blows upon the head with a club, and bit one of the fingers of his right hand almost off. Mr. Booth said the prisoner's only ailment was laziness. Heeman stated that he was in the army during the war and was shot in the head; since which great excitement renders him almost delirious.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, March 19, 1869.

The Stock market was more active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. 116⅞ was bid for 6s of 1881; 105⅛ for 10-40s; 119⅞ for '62 5-20s; 115⅛ for '64 5-20s; 117⅞ for '65 5-20s; 113¾ for July, '65, 5-20s; 113⅜ for '67 5-20s; and 113⅜ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 97½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 45⅝@45⅞, an advance of ⅛. North Pennsylvania at 33¼, no change, and Pennsylvania Railroad at 57⅛, no change.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. 40 was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12 for Hestonville; and 36 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31½, no change, and Girard at 59½, a decline of ½.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 17¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 29⅞ for Lehigh Navigation; 25 for Morris Canal; 65 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

—The receipts of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company for the month of February, 1869, were . . . $199,747·62

For the corresponding month last year they were . . . . 172,017·70

Increase over last year . . $27,729·92

There was in February, 1869, one working day less than in the previous year.

—The Schuylkill Navigation Company report a shipment for the week, via canal, of 6681 tons of coal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1500	5-20s '65 cp.Jy....	113⅜	100 sh	Read RR.......	45¾
$4000	do '67.Jy cp..	113⅜	100	do	45¾
$5000	Pa Cp 6s	92½	100	do........b60.	45¾
$1000	City 6s, New..ls..	101	400	do....ls..b30.	45·69
$1000	Penna R 1 m 6s..	99⅝	100	do..s5wn&i..	45¾
$2000	do	99½	100	do........	45¾
$1000	Junc R 1 m 6s..	89	800	do....ls.b30.	45·69
$2000	do......b5..	89	100	do.......b30.	45·69
$2000	Pa 6s, 2 series....	105½	78	do........	45¾
$500	Leh 6s. gold L.c..	[illegible]	200	do........ls.	45·69
$2000	do	90½	100	do.......s10..	45·69
10 sh	Mech Bk	31½	200	do ....ls..	45¾
5 sh	Girard Bk.......	59½	100	do........b30..	45¾
61 sh	Leh Val...... ls.	55⅞	100	do........	45·81
100 sh	N Penna R......	33½	100	do....s60 wn.	45¾
20 sh	Penna R......	57⅞	100	do ...s10wn..	45·81
100 sh	Read R.......b30	45·69	200	do......s15..	45·81
100	do........b60.	45½	100	do	45¾

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	130⅞	12·25 P. M.	131⅛
10·30 "	131	12·28 "	131
12·10 P. M.	131⅛		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 116⅞@117; 5-20s of 1862, 119⅝@119⅞; 5-20s, 1864, 115¼@115½; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 117⅜@117⅞; July, 1865, 113⅝@114; do., 1867, 113⅝@114⅛; do. 1868, 113⅝@114; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜. Gold, 130⅞. Union Pacific bonds, 103⅞@104.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The market for Government bonds was the feature of the street to-day in consequence of purchases on foreign account, which aggregated close upon the sum of $10,000,000. The issues in request were the old '65s and the 67s, which, from their relative cheapness, allow a margin for exportation of which the '62s are incapable as the present home prices. The demand from abroad was accompanied by or was the occasion of a rumor that the '67s had been admitted to the 'call' at the Frankfort bourse. There is no reason why this exception should be made, and the report, if true, means that all the issues are now on the list since the signing of the Public Credit bill by the President. The statement that he signed the bill yesterday was incorrect. His official approval was given to-day. '67s sold freely at 113⅝ and the sixteenth. The Bank of England at the meeting yesterday did not change the rate of discount, as was feared in many quarters, and this fact doubtless contributed to the foreign demand for bonds. The weekly statement of the institution shows a gain of £57,000 in bullion. This increase, despite the immense purchases of our bonds, shows that money has gone into the metropolis from the rural districts, where the investment inquiry for our securities is constantly spreading.

"As a sequence of this immense supply of bills against bonds, as well as of the contribution to the market through the negotiation of the sterling loan of £500,000 for the Camden and Amboy Railway Company, foreign exchange was utterly demoralized, cable transfers being made at the sixteenth below 109. A continuance of the influence now operating upon the market would result, very shortly, in turning exchange in our favor, when we should witness the curious spectacle of gold importations to a country which has been steadily shipping gold for the past eight years."

From the Tribune.

"Money has been active at 7 per cent. with some transactions at coin interest. After 1 o'clock the market had a very active tone. The transfers of balances to this point to the Sub-Treasury has had some effect upon the market. The national banks are also putting themselves in a strong position, as they have been notified that they are liable to be called upon at any time for a statement. The first of April is a general settling day in the country, and the country banks will require some of their balances to be sent home. As yet, no currency has been returned from the South, and the large amount held there is likely to give a more active tone to the money market here for the next two weeks."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 19.—Bark is in good demand, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $56 per ton.

The Flour market is more active and holders appear to have more confidence in values. About 1500 barrels were taken by the home consumers, including superfine, at $5·25@5·50; extras at $6@6·50; 300 barrels Langley's "Rural" and 200 barrels "Ivory Sheaf" on secret terms; 400 barrels good Minnesota extra family at $6·87½; 200 barrels choice Iowa do. at $7@7·25; and 100 barrels fancy Pennsylvania do. at $8·50. Rye Flour sells at $7·25@7·75 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is firmer, but the volume of business is light; sales of 3500 bushels red at $1·55@1·60, including 2500 bushels on secret terms; amber at $1·65@1·70; and white at $1·70 for fair, up to @1·95 for prime. Rye is steady at $1·55 per bushel for Western. Corn is in fair request, with sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 88@89c.; and 1000 bushels Western mixed at the former rate. Oats are unchanged; sales of 1000 bushels Western at 75c. Barley is in better demand, and 1800 bushels sold at $2·15@2·20. 1000 bushels Malt were taken at $2·10, and 1000 bushels Rye Malt on secret terms.

Whisky is nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 19.—Arrived, steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, March 19.—Arrived, steamship Denmark, from New York.

Also, steamship Georgia, from Port-au-Prince.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................MARCH 19.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............36|11 A. M..............46|2 P. M..............49

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, Frankfort, Me., Knight & Sons.

Schr W. P. Cox, Bateman, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Jas. S. Watson, Houck, Lynn, do.

Schr Avail, Dibble, Bristol, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Clara, Probst, 60 days from Rotterdam, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.

Br. brig John Sanderson, Colter, 17 days from Mayaguez, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.

Br schr Waif, Demsen, 58 days from Palermo, with fruit to S. S. Scattergood & Co.

Schr Ann S. Brown, Fisk, from New York, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr W. T. Byrne, Robinson, from Norfolk, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, from Providence.

Schr J. B. Smith, Williams, 7 days from Rockport, with ice to E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 17—6 P. M.—The following vessels remain at the Breakwater:—Barque Amelia Gehring, from Philadelphia for Matanzas; brigs Allston, from Matanzas for Philadelphia; Nellie Ware, from Cardenas for New York; Eaglet, from Rio Janeiro for orders; Clara P. Gibbs, from Matanzas, ordered to New York; schrs Emilia, from Mayaguez for do.; Northern Light, from Sagua for New York; M. E. Rankin, from Philadelphia for Weymouth; Ida L., from Philadelphia for Boston; J. H. Perry, do. for New Bedford; Lottie Beard, do. for Dighton; L. A. Danenhower, do. for Salem; Matoaka, from Baltimore for Wareham; Jos. W. Wilson, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York; D. L. Sturges, from New York for Norfolk; A. T. Cohn, from Boston for Petersburg, Va.; A. E. Cranmer, from New York for Baltimore; Belle R.; Hull; Napoleon; and Sarah J. Fort, from Virginia for New York; E. Frances, from Beaufort for Boston; Louisa, from Philadelphia for Norfolk; R. A. Edwards, from Plymouth; and Georgie Deering, before reported, repairing mainboom.

Wind E. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Barque Savannah, Knowlton, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Great Ormshead at 7 P. M. 3d instant.

Barque Idolique, Durkee, for Newcastle and Philadelphia, cleared at London 3d inst.

Barque [illegible] Kemble, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 3d inst., and proceeded.

Barque Aberdeen, Trent, hence, at Matanzas 7th instant.

Barque Andaman, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 11th inst.

Barque L. T. Stocker, Bibber, hence, at Matanzas 7th inst.

Barque Danish Princess, Sopwith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Shields 4th inst.

Barque Emma Stewart, from Avigtat for Philadelphia, sailed from Troon 4th inst.

Brig Star of Wales, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 24th ult.

Brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, hence, at Matanzas 9th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Who Backed Napoleon Out of Mexico?

From the N. Y. Herald.

Who backed Louis Napoleon out of Mexico? We have had a *brochure* from the Chevalier James Watson Webb, our Minister at Brazil, in which he claims that he is the great man; that he arranged between the Emperor Napoleon and the President of the United States the French evacuation, and that the Secretary of State (Mr. Seward) had nothing whatever to do with it. Knowing very well, however, "with all the world and the rest of mankind," as honest old Zack Taylor would express it, that the Chevalier Webb has been a diplomatic highflyer and a peacock with a very long tail of the most brilliant plumage, we could not accept this claim on his part that to him exclusively belongs all the honor and power and glory of backing Napoleon out of Mexico. Having, too, a vague recollection that the volunteer voyage of the Chevalier Wikoff across the Atlantic in the fall of 1865 was in some way connected with this Mexican question, we called upon him for the facts connected with that mission to Napoleon, and now, as rebutting testimony against the Chevalier Webb, we have those facts. Gracefully responding to our request, the letter from the Chevalier Wikoff, like a well-directed shot from a heavy columbiad, not only strikes the Chevalier Webb between wind and water, but shivers his timbers and sinks him. To change the figure, the Jack-in-the-box Webb having jumped up full length on this Mexican question, the Chevalier Wikoff has modestly stepped forward and shut him down again, and fastened the lid over him—and there he is. It is neatly done.

The letter of Wikoff, in every sense an admirable letter, is in one view a very valuable one, and that is as a contribution to the inside history of Napoleon's abandonment of his grand Mexican idea. The conferences in the summer of 1865 between Wikoff and M. Montholon, the French Minister at Washington, and the conversations of Wikoff and President Johnson and General Grant, for the information of Montholon—the Secretary of State at that time lying still prostrate from the wounds of the assassin Payne—and the whole chain of circumstances which resulted in Wikoff's volunteer mission to Napoleon, though only briefly sketched by the writer, are exceedingly interesting as parts of the hitherto unpublished inside history of the Mexican settlement with Napoleon. We now know distinctly the impression made upon the Government and the French Minister at Washington, by the public opinion through the public press of this country, with the collapse of our Southern Rebellion. We see that the views of General Grant and General Sheridan at that time concerning the French occupation of Mexico alarmed the French Minister, and that in detailing Wikoff to impress all these facts upon the mind of Napoleon the French Minister acted wisely. We say wisely, because in September, 1865, Napoleon, at Biarritz, was absorbed in European affairs, and especially in the grand designs entered into with the great Bismark. Hence the fears of Montholon that his despatches on the Mexican danger had escaped, and might escape, that serious attention from the Emperor which the crisis demanded, and hence the wisdom of a special messenger from Washington to the Emperor on this Mexican difficulty.

What was the result? On the 18th of October, 1865, by special appointment the day before at the Tuileries, Napoleon gave an audience at St. Cloud to Wikoff, and a free conversation followed, embracing the political situation at Washington, the dangers of the French-Mexican entanglement, and the Emperor's views and purposes concerning it. The first visit of the Chevalier Webb to Napoleon on the subject was on the 10th of November, some three weeks behind Wikoff; so that, as Wikoff tersely puts it, "When Mr. Webb called on the Emperor he had not only decided to abandon Mexico, but had settled upon the plan of evacuation." This settles Webb. His claim rests on another man's pre-emption—his Mexican patent is an infringement on another man's patent right. In this case he is not the peacock flourishing his own glorious plumage in the sun, but the jackdaw airing himself in the peacock's feathers. Wikoff considers it a matter of no consequence, but we consider his letter of very great consequence in settling Webb, and from the light which it throws on the direct influences behind the scenes operating on Napoleon in behalf of a timely retreat from Mexico.

American Feeling on the Alabama Claims.

From the N. Y. Times.

That Mr. Johnson has not correctly interpreted to the people of England the feeling which we of America bear them is very clear; but we hold it to be no less clear that the extreme reactionary tirade indulged in certain quarters is quite as grave a misrepresentation of American feeling. It is clearly a mistake in him to figure us as glowing with the fires of fraternal affection towards Great Britain; but it is just as great a mistake to represent us as burning with resentment and hate.

We protest that the wild talk lately indulged of procuring "the humiliation of England," and of taking nothing less in the settlement of the Alabama claims, is utterly without authority, governmental or popular. It is the mere raving of journals accustomed to go to frenzied extremes on all subjects, and accordingly on this. There is certainly no official authority for such a position. To propose terms of settlement for damages which by their nature cannot be reduced to definite form, and to make those terms of settlement the "humiliation" of one's adversary, "means war"—as Mr. Thornton is reported to have said. President Grant's watchword has always been, "Let us have *peace*," and in his Inaugural Address he declared, "I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own." That he is dissatisfied with the first draft of the Alabama Convention is very true; but that he proposes "the humiliation of Great Britain" as substitute for that convention is an inference as unwarranted as it is preposterous.

Nor is there any popular foundation in this demand for "humiliation." The true feeling of the American people regarding the Clarendon-Johnson protocol has been one of thorough disappointment. But it has certainly been no feeling of anger, nor even of indignation, nor hardly of chagrin. The feeling is simply that the convention does not represent the well-understood popular feeling in Great Britain, as well as America, regarding the proper terms of settlement, and hence must be rejected. Our own conviction at the outset was that, with this popular feeling in both countries so clear, the obvious looseness and vagueness in the formal convention could be modified after thorough discussion in the Senate, and in any case would not probably impede the expected payment of damages.

From the uniform tone of the Parliament, the press, and the public of Great Britain, we had been led to expect, we still *are* led to expect, that the British Government is ready to pay every dollar of damages done by the Anglo-Confederate cruisers that escaped from its jurisdiction. If this be *not* so, we had better recommence our cause *ab initio*, and, as Mr. Johnson says, it is for England's interest to settle those claims rather than to leave them outstanding. On the other hand, if this *be* so, why do we see nothing of it in the actual protocol?

That convention starts with the assumption that nothing is settled. It supposes it to be a matter of uncertainty whether the Alabama claims ought to be paid at all. It provides that these claims when presented shall be acted on, not as a class, but individually, and individually referred for arbitration in case of dispute as to their validity. It is not even provided that the arbiter shall always be the same; whereby it might obviously happen that one claim would be allowed and another disallowed, simply because one arbiter introduced the consideration into his mind of "British recognition of Rebel belligerency," and another did not. In short—not to multiply examples of this sort—it is clear that the convention did not express the substantial public understanding which we of America presume that the two countries have come to.

As we have already said, a substantial understanding may and generally does guide the decision of a convention. But a majority of the people of the United States appear to be dissatisfied that this understanding was not made the fixed basis of agreement, in black and white. If this be *not* the understanding, and the promissory words of the London *Times* and other organs of popular opinion be only chaff, Great Britain has herself to thank for her conduct, and for the disaster that has befallen the negotiations.

On the other hand, the pretense of shallow, sensational writers, that the United States are bent on "the humiliation of England," is entirely without foundation. We are determined to "respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own." We suppose it to be useless to proceed further in the negotiations until the British Government makes a formal concession of the validity of the so-called Alabama claims. If that concession be "humiliation," there is some meaning in this latter cry; but that can hardly be "humiliation" in a Government which appears to be voluntarily yielded by its people.

General Grant and the Fifteenth Amendment.

From the N. Y. World.

The unequivocal indorsement by General Grant of the proposed fifteenth amendment, in his inaugural address, removed all doubts (if anybody was simple enough to entertain doubts) of his purpose to identify himself fully with the Republican party, and to give no offense to the radicals, the most extreme portion of it. Just before the inauguration we took occasion to state that we were under no illusion on this subject. We showed that the force of circumstances would make the administration decidedly Republican. It was our wish to forestall and discourage any attempts, by hopeful and over-civil Democrats in Congress, to curry favor with the new President, in the hope of exerting a backstairs influence on his administration, or of moderating his policy. Such efforts can have no other effect than to demoralize the Democratic party, and abate the spirit and vigor of that opposition with which it will be the duty of Democrats to confront the new administration from its first hour to its last. Democratic hopes of General Grant and the Republican distrust of him are equally shallow and ridiculous; and this was as clear to us before he had broken his sphinx-like silence as it was after he had openly endorsed universal negro suffrage and had selected such radicals as Washburne, Boutwell, and Hoar for places in his Cabinet. The recent bickerings and grumblings, to which both parties attach undue importance, merely ruffle the surface of politics, as the wind does the sea; but when the tide is coming in, we estimate the future level of the water by the laws which heave up its flood rather than by the fitful agitations of its surface. Our knowledge of General Grant's further aspirations, and of the only means by which he can hope to realize them, enables us to tell, without any gift of prophecy or much penetration, what relation he will hold to the two great political parties. It is the sheerest folly for either Democrats or Republicans to imagine that he will tread in the footsteps of President Johnson.

General Grant wishes to be re-elected; and, like all Presidents who have cherished this wish, he will make his first term subservient to his hopes of a second. To be elected again he must be nominated; and the time is past when he can expect a Democratic nomination. His first nomination was, no doubt, forced on the Republicans by their fears that if they did not run him the Democrats would; but that is a fear which they can never entertain a second time. A political party may run an uncommitted man; but no opposition party was ever known to take up a President in office elected by its opponents, and make him its candidate for re-election. The chief aim of General Grant, for the ensuing three years, will be to secure the Republican nomination in 1872; and it is necessary to his success that he should act, in the main, with the Republican party. President Johnson's breach with that party was no advantage to Democrats, and we have no desire to see the experiment repeated. It so stirred up the spirit of rancor that the Republicans were able to preserve the unity and vigor of their party, and to carry extreme measures which they could not have consummated, and would not have even dared to propose, if that stubborn quarrel had not been to them a source of animation and energy. We have no wish to see new life again infused into the decaying Republican party by such means.

The most far-sighted of the Republican leaders understand General Grant perfectly, and they do not yet incline to favor his aspirations for a reëlection. They nominated him once out of fear that he would be run by the Democrats; but they know well enough that he cannot be again forced upon them in *that* way, and they are not willing to give him the advantage of another method. This explains why they are willing to suspend the Tenure-of-Office act for a little while at the beginning of his administration, to enable him to turn out Mr. Johnson's appointees; but mean to keep his hands tied during all the residue of his term, to prevent his using the power of removal as a means of compelling all the office-holders of the country to work zealously for his renomination. If the office-holders are made independent of him for the last year or two of his term, they will have no stronger motives to promote *his* nomination than that of any other member of the party. The singular way in which the Republicans are playing fast and loose with the Tenure-of-Office act, is a part of the political game for nominating General Grant's successor. Having nominated him once because they could not help it, they do not wish to have the same necessity forced upon them again by his unlimited control over the Federal patronage.

General Grant's indorsement of the fifteenth amendment is a card well played towards securing a renomination. It places him on the most advanced ground which the radicals have yet occupied; and as it is certain that the amendment will not be immediately ratified by three-fourths of the States, the question will be kept open long enough for him to make a display of zeal by using the influence of his administration to secure the lacking ratifications. As a majority of the party are radicals, and as his rivals for the succession will probably be radicals, he has made a dexterous enough move in coolly mounting this radical hobby. General Grant desires not only to be renominated by the Republicans, but to be reëlected; and he calculates, with apparent good reason, that the negro vote will be given to the Republican party. In a very close contest, the negro vote would be sufficient to turn the scale in several of the Northern States. It might enable the Republicans to carry the October elections in 1872, and thus virtually decide the Presidential election. General Grant cares little for the political rights of the negroes; but he is quite willing to be reëlected by the aid of their votes, which he will need badly enough if he gets another Republican nomination.

There is nothing which the Democratic party can do which will conduce more to its success in 1872 than the defeat of this fifteenth amendment. A strenuous effort will easily secure its rejection by States enough to lay it decently in its coffin. As an encouragement to exertion, we quote the following estimate of its chances from a letter by "Occasional" (Forney) to the Philadelphia *Press*:—

"The fifteenth amendment, from present indications will be a part of the national Constitution within two years, and even within a year if Georgia should confirm it, and Virginia and Mississippi be reconstructed in time for admission at the December session.

"There are thirty-seven States. Twenty-seven and three-quarters are three fourths of the whole. Of these, the following are controlled by the Republicans:—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—25.

"The last Connecticut Legislature was Republican, and it is supposed another also Republican will be elected next month. The present Democratic Legislature of Ohio is an accident that will certainly be cured at another election.

"The three votes necessary to complete the work are to be got from Connecticut, Ohio, Virginia, Mississippi, Georgia, and Texas."

We call upon Democrats in these last-named States to do "their level best" (we trust they do not need our exhortations), and prevent this hideous debasement of the suffrage for the benefit of the Republican party.

The Moral of St. Patrick's Day.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Looked at through an artist's eye, it would not be easy to find a sight less exhilarating than the annual procession in honor of the good Saint Patrick. The highest notion of decoration that our Irish fellow-citizens have attained to, thus far, would seem to be a green velvet shoulder-belt with gold fringe over a black broadcloth coat—both coat and shoulder-belt considerably the worse for wear; and they are apparently of the opinion that a procession three miles long and over has a right to block up the principal thoroughfare of a great city at the busiest time of day, without giving the public any better compensation than the sight of ten thousand men in suits of black cloth and stove-pipe hats, with only a banner now and then, and an occasional band of indifferent music by way of incident. An American procession is always interesting, because the abounding ingenuity of our people furnishes decorations and incidents in plenty. People are contented to give up their business for three or four hours, or to sit all day on steps and in balconies, for the sake of seeing such a procession as that in honor of the introducton of the Croton water, or the completion of the Erie Canal, or for the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, or for the first Japanese embassy. These were all splendid sights, and worthy of a great city. But we certainly cannot say that the St. Patrick's processions have ever been worth going to the window to see, merely as sights. We see no reason why they should not be better than they are in this respect. Ireland has a history of her own, and traditions, and great names; and why these should not be remembered, on her Saint's day, in various emblematic ways, it is not easy to see. Then, too, the societies might adopt some picturesque uniform, or costume of a sort that should be striking, or rich, or gay, and so this doleful monotony of black, long-tailed coats and stove-pipe hats be broken up. How this is to be contrived, it is not for us to say, but, if our Irish fellow-citizens wish their great holiday to be looked forward to by the people of New York with pleasure, instead of with, to say the very least, indifference, they will take some pains to follow out our suggestion another year. At any rate, if no better can be done, let every ticket of invitation to join the procession bear upon its face, "New hats requested, and new velvet shoulder-belts."

But, putting the artistic question wholly to one side for the present, we confess to taking a great pleasure in St. Patrick's Day, and a kindly feeling towards the ugly procession itself. We like to see human beings happy at any time, but in the Irishman's happiness in this country there is something that is touching to generous sensibilities, as well as merely pleasant to see. We enjoy seeing the marble walls stop for a day their climbing to the sky, and the deep foundations stop burrowing to the centre, when we think that all the busy workers on them are wiping off their hands and faces the dust and grime of toil, and preparing to make a gaudy day of it. We don't mind eating our dinner for once at a restaurant, or toasting the bread while our wife makes the tea with her own hands (seeing that, in our house, so long as we know what good tea is, no other hands but hers shall ever make it!) because Mary, and Mary Ann, and Mary Jane have asked leave "to go an' see the percession," or have gone without leave. Indeed, our sympathies are so cordially with those excellent maids—cook, chambermaid, and waiter—that we always save our own dignity and their feelings by giving them the day before they can ask for it. And we wish everybody that can would follow our disinterested example, and add what could be added in this way to the cheerfulness of the occasion. Yet, 'tis cheerful enough without any addition at our hands! Cheerful to see the black-haired, rosy-cheeked Irish girls come panting and puffing up Courtland street, or Fulton street, with their fright "Come along wid yer, darlint; hurry along, now, or you'll be too late, sure!" "Now, Biddy love, don't be stharin' all day at them swate Messeena oranches! Saints take yez! what if they biz sixteen for a quarter, and yez miss the percession with stowing 'em in yer pocket." And, "Oh, hurry, darlint, niver mind the orgin—and how beautiful he does do it to be shure, wid the one hand of 'im—but ef he was my own sister's son that was kilt in the war I couldn't stand for him now and miss the percession!" And here a black-eyed beauty, with a low brow and black hair, like Fanny Kemble's own, who comes shooting out of a Broome street car, like a rose out of its sheath, with a "Oh, Nora, child, and we've missed ten thousand of the byes, and wheriver is Jim? It's by the black hat and coat I'm to know him, and Ted Brady is the bye that I'll see with the beautiful green ribbon around the neck; and, shure, by that sign, they're all Teds and Jims, every mother's son of 'em!"

Cheerful! We should rather think so! And who denies that they have earned their holiday? Where was ever a more hard-working, industrious, willing, and contented population than our Irish one? Where was there ever, on the whole, an honester and better tempered one? To-day we will not speak of their faults, and we are glad to say they have them in plenty like the rest of us, for without vices we couldn't have virtues, and shouldn't be human. We give 'em a cordial hand of welcome, and are proud of this hard-fisted, hard-worked band of exiles. We won't even blame them too much for being Democrats to a man, for as they understand the word it would be strange if they were not, and no credit to them either! When they find out, as they will in time, that the Democracy they swear by here is the same in principle with the aristocracy that made their life at home a curse, and drove them out of their native land to escape starvation, they will come over to the true Democracy that, with Grant as leader, has saved the republic the sham Democracy under Lee and Seymour tried to destroy, and they will come to stay.

For ourselves, we do most sincerely believe that, in time, the emigration to this country of Irish in numbers sufficient to influence, as they have done, our manners, our customs, and our politics, will prove of great national service. Their exile from Ireland has already begun to repay the cruel masters of that beautiful island with sterility for her ancient fruitfulness, with famine for her ancient abundance, and with enmity where, if there never was, at least there might have been, the warmest friendship. At present we in America see the Irish race suffering under all the faults and drawbacks that have resulted from the blighting rule of English injustice, bigotry, and greed. But the day will surely come when, under the benign influence of institutions really free, with ample means of education, and the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness secured to them not merely by the technical law but by the spirit of the country as well, they will ripen into a generous growth and show all the virtue that is in them, and renew under other but not alien skies the glories of their earlier day.

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The First Mortgage Bonds,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the cooper shop of Messrs. Barnes & Green, No. 816 Swanson street. The flames were extinguished before they had effected much damage.

—Yesterday afternoon John Van Arsdale, a [illegible] thirteen years of age, was run over by a passenger car at Twentieth and Cherry streets, and killed. The body was removed to the home of the parents, No. 2041 Summer street, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

—Yesterday morning a valuable pair of horses belonging to the Shiffler Hose Company, [illegible] to a wagon load of iron, whilst crossing the Delaware on the ferry boat at Shackamaxon street wharf, took fright and plunged into the water and were drowned.

—A young man named Lentz, heretofore referred to as having attempted suicide in the vicinity of Sixth and Willow streets, was removed [illegible] Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, where [illegible] in a critical condition.

—Late last evening a coal oil lamp exploded in the house No. 965 St. John street. One of the window curtains in the room in which the explosion took place caught fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished.

—Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, a boy passing by Sixteenth and Locust streets saw in the roadway a human hand. The fact was communicated to a policeman, and the hand was taken to the station house. The mutilated member was evidently that of a female advanced in years, and had been separated at the wrist, but in such a manner as to exclude the idea, which was at first entertained, that the hand had been torn forcibly from the arm. There were indications also that the hand had been injected, and is therefore likely to have been taken from a dissecting table, and thrown into the street by some one who wanted to create a sensation.

—A meeting of grocers was held yesterday afternoon at Diligent Hall, for the purpose of receiving the petitions which had been circulated favoring an amendment to the exemption law. D. H. Reiff acted as chairman. A committee was appointed, after some debate, to proceed to Harrisburg for the purpose of obtaining the influence of the Legislature in aid of the movement. The design is to secure persons in the grocery business from imposition by those who obtain credit and fail to pay their grocery bills. The committee will be called together again by the chairman.

—The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal, at its monthly meeting, held yesterday, ordered a large drinking fountain, of an entirely new pattern, and of large capacity, to be erected at Broad and Melon streets. It was also decided to take up the small iron one now located at Wood street and York avenue, and replace the same before the very warm weather sets in with a very large stone one, of sufficient capacity to water six or eight horses or mules at one time. A circular with useful hints as to the care of horses, mules, and other animals, is being prepared by the society, which will be distributed free of expense to those having the charge of animals. A Board of Veterinary Surgeons was instituted yesterday, and Messrs. Jennings and McClure appointed as members of the same. An invitation from the Boston Society was received to participate in their annual meeting, and the Pennsylvania Society will be represented on the occasion.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 130⅞.

—A large number of Cuban refugees arrived at Baltimore yesterday.

—Delaware through her Solons has rejected the fifteenth amendment.

—Dr. Mudd is in Baltimore enjoying the greetings of his secesh friends.

—Charles W. Elliott, Jr., has been nominated for President of Harvard University.

—President Grant yesterday signed his first bill, that for strengthening the public credit.

—In Hamilton, Canada, yesterday morning, a burglar shot Mrs. Griggs, it is feared fatally.

—Three men were shot dead yesterday at Island Number 10, near Cairo, by three brothers named Darnell.

—Georgia followed in the wake of "Little Delaware" yesterday, and refused to adopt the constitutional amendment.

—A powder magazine exploded near Titusville yesterday, killing three men and fatally injuring Colonel P. Davidson, proprietor of the works.

—$400 in bonds have been stolen from a gentleman in Schenectady, N. Y., by a promising nephew. The uncle wants them back, and so notifies the police, detectives, etc.

—Senor Morales Lemus has arrived in New York *en route* for Washington, empowered by the President of the Provisional Government of Cuba to secure the recognition of the revolutionary government.

—Five Pawnees, friendly to the Government, were recently beset by a party of rougus at Ellsworth, Kansas, and of the number three were killed. The next day a band of the Pawnees entered the town and demanded the murderers of their friends. United States troops were brought into requisition, and the Indians fled. They were, however, pursued, and General Sibley has the pleasure of telegraphing that "seven Indians were killed." We have no account of justice having been meted out to the white villains who murdered the friendly red men.

Foreign Affairs.

EUROPE.

LONDON, March 18.—In the House of Commons to-day the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church came up for a second reading. Mr. Disraeli addressed the House. He commenced by declaring, in the words of Mr. Gladstone, that this question was one of the most gigantic which had ever been brought before the House, and its consideration demanded much self-control and mutual forbearance. He proceeded to argue that the connection between Church and State was a necessary one. The former rendered the State religious, investing its authority with the highest sanction. This scheme was likely to destroy religious freedom and toleration. It was a complete violation of the rights of private property. Corporate and private property being intimately connected, all acts of spoliation were dangerous. Hitherto they had been followed by civil war or something worse. Former confiscations had only enriched the land-owners. The strength of Ireland was in her connection with England. The majority of the Irish people were discontented, and the settlement of the Church question would be insufficient to quiet their discontent. The land question required settlement. The details of this scheme were complicated and delusive. The present engagements of the Government with the holders of vested interests ought to be paid as regularly and promptly as dividends. If these engagements were compromised there could be no security against further spoliation. The proposed grant to Maynooth College was directly opposed to the preamble of the bill. Mr. Disraeli deprecated the course of the present Government as in antagonism to the former policy of the Whig party, whose aim was civil and religious freedom. In conclusion, he expressed the belief that the bill was most dangerous to the country. He felt that he could depend upon the prudence and patriotism of Parliament. He then moved that the bill be read a second time six months from to-day.

Mr. Gregory, M. P. for Galway, followed in reply. He taunted the last speaker with inconsistency, comparing the speech he had just made with his former declaration that the Irish Church was a monstrous grievance to Ireland. He, however, did not unreservedly support the bill. He thought an equitable division of the Church property among the three religious parties preferable to the present scheme of distribution.

In the House of Peers this evening, Lord Grey and Lord Cairns condemned the policy of the government in releasing the Fenian convicts. Earl Granville, Colonial Secretary, explained that the ovations given by their friends to the released Fenians were acts of personal hospitality, and were not demonstrations of hostility to the government.

It is reported that Rizo Rangabe, the present Greek Minister to Washington, has been appointed Minister to Constantinople.

The Governments of France and Belgium are arranging a conference for the discussion of mutual commercial interests of the two countries, and to consider what modifications may be made in the recent law passed by the Belgian Parliament prohibiting the railways of Belgium from being transferred to foreign companies.

A strong protest from Ireland against Gladstone's bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church has been published, signed by over one thousand Irish noblemen and commoners.

The cotton-spinners of Preston have struck on account of a proposed reduction of their wages.

CUBA.

HAVANA, March 18.—Captain General Dulce has issued a proclamation making important changes in taxation. The direct taxes on plantation and country real estate and the war tax recently imposed on merchants and tradesmen are reduced fifty per cent., and no Government contribution payable within the last quarter of the fiscal year of 1868-69 will be collected. To compensate the treasury for the loss of revenue incurred by these reductions, the following new duties are imposed:—On Muscovado sugar, shipped under the Spanish flag, 16c., and under a foreign flag, 20c. per 100 lbs. On every box of sugar under the Spanish flag, 75c., and under a foreign flag, 87c. On every hogshead of sugar under a foreign flag, $1·75. Molasses, 50c. per hogshead. Rum, $1 per hogshead. The above duties are in addition to the war taxes recently imposed on commerce.

The insurgents under Aquilera and Marmal have defeated Lopez at Mayari, killing 300 men. Marmal was wounded. Lopez retreated to Santiago. A wounded volunteer reports that the Spanish General Latona was defeated at Villa Clara on March 3. It will take 10,000 men to restore railroad communication with that place. The foreman on a plantation near Puerto Principe reports that the women and children are leaving that city to join the insurgents, and the Spanish General Lesca has warned them to return, or they will be liable to the penalties of military law. A vague rumor is widely circulated that the insurgents are in combination with some monitors, and have captured Santiago de Cuba.

CITY COUNCILS.

The regular stated meeting of both branches of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.—President William S. Stokley in the Chair.

Petitions and communications being in order.

Mr. Shermer presented one, purporting to come from five or six thousand citizens in the southwestern section of the city, asking for the opening of Fifteenth street by the removal of a portion of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company's depot. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A large number of requests for gas, water-pipe, grading, etc., were received and appropriately referred.

Reports of committees being in order.

Mr. Hodgdon, from the Committee on Water, reported a resolution authorizing water pipe to be laid on Fairhill street, from Susquehanna avenue on York; on Third street, from Susquehanna avenue to Dauphin street; on Latona street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth, and on Eighteenth street, south of Latona street. Passed.

Mr. Franciscus, from the Committee on Railroads, reported favorably upon granting an extension of the time in which to remove the railroad tracks on Broad street to July 1. The committee stated that they have the pledges of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and merchants on Broad street that if this request is granted they will not ask a further extension of the time. Appended to the report was a resolution directing the Superintendent of City Railroads to postpone the removal of the tracks until that time.

The resolution passed by a vote of 21 yeas to 6 nays.

A message was received from his Honor Mayor Fox, vetoing a bill authorizing a certain form of street cleansing, passed at the last meeting of Councils:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1869—To the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia: Gentlemen—I return, without my approval, "A Resolution of Request to the Mayor and Superintendent of Street Cleansing." The subject of cleansing the streets is one to which too much importance cannot be attached. Health and comfort are deeply involved in the administration of this measure, and those who undertake the work must be required to execute the duties they have undertaken, at all hazards. If they have made an improvident bargain, if unforeseen difficulties have intervened and unexpected obstacles are presented, the duty of the contractors is plainly the same as was assumed by them. And then, after a faithful performance of their obligations, they might present for favorable consideration an appeal to the fair dealing and the liberal spirit of the governing authorities of the city. But if the contractors have entered into the present agreement without a determination to comply faithfully and fully with all its provisions, every instinct of justice admonishes us that they should meet the most rigorous penalties that can be visited upon them.

There was a time when our city was remarkable for its clean streets. This was one of its attractions and notable characteristics; but that state of things no longer exists, and the extreme of cleanliness has been followed by an extreme of uncleanliness, though there is no adequate reason that can be assigned to justify this extraordinary change.

Money has been lavishly expended for the purpose, but without avail; and now the city has contractors who do not and will not perform the obligations of their contracts, yet who demand a moneyed gratuity. To pay them for work which they have not done is to bestow upon them a gratuity.

On the 6th instant I sent Councils a communication on the subject, detailing the neglect of the contractors, and my refusal to pay them the monthly proportion for February, claimed to be due upon their several agreements. I presented the report made to me by the Chief of Police, showing that the requirements of the agreement had been utterly disregarded. I also submitted the official opinion of the City Solicitor, and to these papers I again invite your attention. The various contracts describe the work expressly agreed to be performed by the contractors pursuant to the directions of the ordinances authorizing them, and each contract declares that "the city agrees to pay to the said party of the first part" (the contractor), "on the full and faithful performance of all the aforesaid work" the sum (agreed upon in each contract), "per annum, in warrants by the Mayor on the City Treasurer in equal monthly instalments, reserving one-tenth of the amount," &c. To this stipulation both parties assented in writing, and the Mayor has no authority, even if he had the inclination, to draw a warrant for any monthly payment except upon a "full and faithful" performance of all the aforesaid work. Having once ascertained that all of the work has not been "fully and faithfully" performed for the preceding month, he would usurp an authority not given to him if he signed a warrant for payment contrary to the manifest directions of the agreement; and the opinion of the City Solicitor is very explicit in declaring that "if the Mayor believes there has not been a full and faithful performance of his contract on the part of any contractor, he may and ought to withhold payment of the monthly instalment;" and my duty was so plainly indicated to me that I would have been justly amenable to public criticism had I consented to pay money out of the City Treasury to those who had no legal nor equitable right to receive it. The ordinances of Councils impose upon the Mayor a great responsibility in making him the exclusive judge of the performance or neglect of duty by the contractors, and this power is expressly given by the terms of the written agreement. Most gladly would I avoid the exercise of my judgment on this subject if I could refrain without violating my official obligation; but required to decide all questions, both of law and of fact, relating to the contracts or to their performance, I have taken pains to ascertain the facts through the officers of police (the results of which you have with my former communication), and to be instructed in the appropriate law by the law officer of the city, and can discover no propriety, nor justice, nor expediency, in paying the contractors for neglect of duty the sum to which faithful performance alone would entitle them. We should deal carefully and justly with the city's money, paying all debts, but avoiding gifts, and, above all, we should cautiously abstain from giving a bounty to defaulting contractors, and thus set an example from which the most pernicious consequences may and probably would follow. While the Mayor is instructed to annul the contracts upon the emergency demanded in them, he is, according to the opinion of the City Solicitor, the sole and exclusive judge, without appeal, of the time and manner of doing this; and whilst I am unwilling to relieve these contractors from any unfulfilled obligations, I will in order to relieve the citizens from the peril and inconvenience of continued neglect, promptly annul the contracts and discharge the contractors whenever a competent and proper substitute or successor is provided. We should deal with these matters as we would with our own affairs, and we should not allow the public money to be paid under circumstances where we would feel morally and legally justified in withholding our own; neither should we for the public pursue a policy such as would not be acceptable individually, in relinquishing the suretyship of a deficient workman until we can supply his place with one more competent. I am aware of the provision, in each contract, making it the duty of "the Superintendent of Street Cleansing, or whoever may be deputed for the purpose, to overlook and supervise the work, and report any neglect of the contractor to the Mayor, and to the Committee on Street Cleansing, and also notify the contractor of such neglect; and if after such report and notice the contractor shall not immediately remedy the complaint, the Mayor, upon the request of said committee, shall direct said superintendent, or other person aforesaid, to perform the work so neglected, at the expense of the contractor, to be paid out of the ten per cent. retained from each monthly instalment;" and about this the City Solicitor has said: "This clause, it seems, was introduced to remedy the occasional neglect on the part of he contractors, such as can be remedied by appropriating the ten per cent. retained, and the Mayor can only act on the request of the Committee on Street Cleansing."

The reserved ten per centum was intended for additional security to the city; it was to be retained until all the work under the contract was done; and it can be used, as was expressly agreed, in paying for such labor as may be directed by the Committee on Street Cleansing, to supply the defects and omissions of the contractor; but it was never contemplated that a compliance with the clause requiring the ten per cent. to be reserved gave to the Mayor any latitude of authority as to payment of the other portions of the compensation, or any right to indulge the contractors, or allow a relaxation of the terms of the contract.

The office of the Inspector of Streets has been abolished, and although its duties have been assigned to another city official, the Chief Commissioner of Highways, who, it is declared by the ordinance of the 7th of March, 1868, "shall be ex officio Superintendent of Street Cleansing; he shall supervise the work of contractors and report any neglect on their part to the Mayor and to the Committee on Street Cleansing, and notify the contractor or contractors of his or their neglect"—this duty has not been performed, the Chief Commissioner of Highway having informed me that he had not taken charge of the matter, so that practically the work of the contractors has been without supervision; and it was after frequent complaints of citizens that the streets had not been cleaned that I directed the examination to be made through the agency of the Police Department. I trust that you will appreciate the necessity of promptly providing some suitable officer, whose whole time and attention will be given to this matter, and who will be required to perform the duty of superintending the work; for hitherto the contractors have been without supervision, and, as the usual consequence, they have neglected to perform the work. The near approach of the season when the safety of the citizens is imperilled by unclean streets, will, I am sure, impress upon you the importance of immediate attention to devising some plan by which the streets will be cleansed under proper and authorized supervision, regularly and faithfully. Whether this shall be effected by increasing the number of the districts, and thus, by reducing the size allotted to each contractor, open the contracts to more extended competition, or by requiring an increase of force in the various districts as now arranged, or by other means, are matters which you can well determine. But this result cannot be attained by setting an example of indulgence to delinquent contractors. The experience of the past and the present must provide the security for the future, and the payment required by the resolution (which is now returned) for work which the tribunal agreed upon by the contracting parties has decided has not been performed, would afford to the citizens no promise that a more exacting rule would be applied hereafter.

I cannot, for these reasons, approve the resolution requesting the Mayor to pay the February instalment to contractors. If this request were omitted I would interpose no objection to the other provisions of the resolution, and I respectfully ask your reconsideration of the subject. Very respectfully,

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

Mr. Barlow moved to refer the message to the Committee on Street Cleansing.

Mr. Plumly wished the matter settled at once, and desired a vote on the question.

The resolution, which was returned by his Honor, was read. It requires the Mayor to draw warrants in favor of the several contractors, for cleansing the streets for the month of February, and authorizes the Superintendent of Street Cleansing to proceed at once to clean the thoroughfares, and to pay for the same out of the fund retained by the city, under the contracts, being one-tenth of each monthly instalment.

Mr. Fox desired that both the resolution and the message should be referred to the committee, who upon considering each, might decide upon a satisfactory plan of cleaning the streets.

The yeas and nays were called upon the motion to refer the Mayor's message to the Committee on Street Cleansing—yeas 15, nays 11—and the motion was agreed to.

A second message from the Mayor was read, approving certain bills.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Law, submitted an ordinance regulating stands for the sale of merchandise on the public highways. Postponed.

Mr. Cattell, from the Committee on Girard Estate, informed the Chamber of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the suit of the heirs of Stephen Girard, to gain a certain portion of the estate, which has been fully published.

A number of original resolutions were introduced.

Bills were reported from Common Council, and were disposed of as follows:

One for the support of a joint special committee to examine the books, papers, and accounts of the City Treasurer. Agreed to.

Mr. Smith moved for the reconsideration of the bill granting the salting privilege to the Germantown Railroad Company, which was vetoed by the Mayor.

On the question, "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor?" the yeas were 19 and the nays 6. Passed.

Common Council bills were again taken up.

The ordinance establishing a wharf line on the Schuylkill passed.

A bill for the regulation of the collection of the militia tax passed.

An ordinance for the construction of a sewer commencing at Thirty-second and Pennsylvania avenue, and extending along Thirty-second to Thompson and down Thompson to Thirty-first, passed.

The bill requiring the Mayor to station officers on Passyunk road below Broad street, to prevent cruelty to animals, passed.

Mr Franciscus introduced the following:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Council, that the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania is respectfully requested to pass the following bill:

That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any railroad company, whose road now runs to or through any part of the city of Philadelphia, to refuse to sell to any passenger a ticket for his conveyance on any train from or to said city, at a price or rate proportionate to the charge made to and from other points on said road, or to refuse to pass from or to said city any passenger who shall have previously purchased said ticket; that it shall be unlawful for such company to enter into or carry out any contract with any connecting railroad company for the denial of the privilege of passengers to purchase or use such tickets aforesaid, under penalty of $1000 for each offence, to be recovered in an action of debt, assumpsit or trespass.

Passed.

Resolutions were also read and passed, to the following effect:

Authorizing an ordinance to regulate the speed of railway cars through the city; requesting the Governor to veto the bill relative to the election of supervisors in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Wards.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.—President Marcer in the chair.

Several petitions and communications were received and referred to appropriate committees.

The special committee, to whom was referred the ordinance to provide for the erection of public buildings, reported back the bill with slight amendments, one of which provides that the Commissioners shall invite not less than five architects to furnish plans for the said buildings, and giving the Commission the authority to offer premiums for the best plans.

Mr. Martin submitted a proviso requiring the Commission to submit to Councils for their approval all plans before they shall have power to adopt the same.

The subject was made the special order for Thursday next at four o'clock.

Mr. Shoemaker presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint special committee of three from each chamber to examine the books of the City Treasurer from 1860, to find the amount of costs in suits against the city. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker offered a resolution directing the Committee on Law to inquire into and report why citizens who have paid their militia tax of $2, for the year 1868, have recently been and are continuing to be notified that unless they call on Mr. Edmund Randall, the costs will be added thereto, and the same collected by distress and sale. Agreed to.

Mr. Shisler offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to station a police officer in Passyunk road, below Broad street, to prevent cruelty to animals. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker, from the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution authorizing certain transfers in the appropriation to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $550 to the Department of Markets and City Property for making improvements in the office of the Department. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution approving the sureties of Samuel S. Cavin, agent of Girard estates. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray, from the Highway Committee, reported bills as follows:

Resolution authorizing the paving of Adam street from Franklin to Sellers.

Resolution for the paving of Cotton, Nickel, Turner, and other streets.

Resolution authorizing the macadamizing of Montgomery avenue from Broad to Twenty-second street.

Ordinance repealing the ordinance relative to the paving of streets north of Coates street.

Resolution authorizing the grading of Washington avenue.

Resolution authorizing the opening of Bridge and Birch streets.

All of the above were passed.

The Committee on Surveys, through Mr. Bardsley, reported the following:

Resolution for the discharge of the committee from the consideration of the petition for a revision of the grade on Ludlow street from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-sixth street.

Resolution to rivise the grade on Thirty-sixth street from Sycamore to Lancaster avenue.

Resolution to place Hutchinson street, Twentieth Ward, on the plan of the city.

Resolution to revise the grade of Thompson street from Twenty-eighth to Thirty-first.

Resolution to revise the street lines in the First Ward south of the Navy Yard.

Resolution to revise the wharf lines on the river Schuylkill.

Ordinance authorizing the building of a sewer on Thompson street from Twenty-first to Thirty-second street.

These were all passed.

The following bills from Select Council were concurred in:

Resolution authorizing the Superintendent of City Railroads to delay the removal of the tracks on Broad street until July 1, 1869.

Ordinance to lay water pipe on certain streets.

Resolution to discharge the Committee on Railroads from the consideration of the resolution directing flagmen to be stationed on the line of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad.

Ordinance granting permission to the Fourth and Eighth Streets Passenger Railway Company to salt their tracks north of Diamond street. This was concurred in over the veto of the Mayor.

Mr. Hetzell presented a resolution directing the Committee on Law to examine into and report by what authority a certain resolution of request to the Legislature was transmitted to that body at Harrisburg without presentation to the Mayor for his approval. Laid on the table.

Mr. Huhn submitted a resolution directing the Superintendent of City Railroads to proceed without delay on the 1st of July next to remove the rails from Broad street, between Olive and Vine streets, belonging to the city of Philadelphia. Agreed to.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Dillon, granting permission to a certain gentlemen on South Second street to erect a wooden awning, was referred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution requesting the members of the State Senate to appoint a committee to inquire what amount of money was used, and to whom said money was paid, and from whom received, to influence the vote upon the Metropolitan Police bill.

Mr. Hetzel moved an amendment that the resolution be first submitted to the Mayor for his approval.

Then followed a general debate. Mr. Evans in strong language censured Senator Fisher for voting to kill the police bill, and concluded by referring to his being in consultation with Mayor Fox on Saturday last.

Mr. Huhn explained that Mr. Fisher waited upon his Honor on Saturday last not in reference to the police bill, but to receive the appointment on the police force of a Democratic friend.

After further remarks the amendment of Mr. Hetzell was lost, and the resolution passed.

A resolution to furnish a representative of each daily paper with a copy of the digest of the city ordinances fell, and the Chamber adjourned.

The Legislature.

After the conclusion of our report yesterday of the proceedings in the Legislature, the following was transacted:—

SENATE.—The act creating a Board of Public Charities was passed, as was also one relative to the insane. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Great confusion ensued on a resolution being offered to recall from the Senate the Sheep Drovers' Association bill. At the evening session the constitutional amendment was considered. The Committee on Municipal Corporations has agreed to report a Metropolitan Police bill. The Thayer-Greenbank contested election case was discussed. Adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 06	MOON SETS	morn
SUN SETS	6·11	HIGH WATER	6 08

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM,
WILLIAM C. KENT,
D. C. MCCAMMON,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 8
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 3
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 4
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 10

FOR EUROPE.

Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 20
Peruvian	Portland	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Celia	New York	London	Mar. 20
Pereire	New York	Havre	Mar. 20
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Europa	New York	Havre	Mar. 20
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
China	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 24
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 27

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Mar. 19
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Mar. 20
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 20
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 20
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 23
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Mar 23
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Mar. 25
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Russ ship Omni, Dannevig, Riga, L. Westergaard & Co.
Steamship Pioneer, Wiltbank, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, Trinidad.
Schr C. S. Edwards, Colson, Neponset, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr D. Bradley, Bradley, New Haven. do.
Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Pautego, Norcross & Sheets.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Jonathan May, Neal, from Sagua via Charleston, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, 18 days from Mayaguez, P. R., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co. Experienced very heavy NW. gales almost the entire passage; 16th inst., lat 28 30, long. 74, experienced a terrific hurricane from SE., which lasted 24 hours; swept everything movable off decks; broke skylight and filled the cabin with water.
Schr Emily and Jennie Hewitt, — days from Zaza, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Florence Hudson, 5 days from Rappahannock River, Va., with railroad ties to Collins & Co.
Schr Bee, Hearn, 1 day from Laurel, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, from Boston, with mdse.
Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse. to Merchant & Cloud.
Steamer F. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza Richards 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John Harvey, Lowell, at Havana 4th inst. from Havre.
Ships Tuscarora, Rowland; Lancaster, Jackson; and Tonawanda, Julius, remained at Mobile 13th inst., up for freight.
Barque Leah, Jacques, for Philadelphia, at Buenos Ayres 25th ult.
Barque John Boulton, Lindsay, at Rio Janeiro 2d ult. last from Pernambuco, and was discharging on the 7th.
Brig Candow, Eddy, hence, at Matanzas 7th inst.
Brig Eagle Wing, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pernambuco about 12th ultimo.
Schr M. Reinhart Hand, from Philadelphia, arrived at Savannah yesterday.
Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, at Savannah 13th instant, from Wilmington, N. C.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Martin, from Dighton for Philadelphia, at Newport 15th instant.
Schr Salmon Washburn, Cummings, from Taunton for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 15th instant.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, hence at New Orleans 13th instant.
Schrs A. M. Edwards, Hanson, hence, and W. G. Audenried, Baker, from New York, at Richmond 17th instant.
Schr J. V. Wellington Chipman, cleared at Boston 17th instant for Alexandria Va.
Schrs Abbie Bursley, Parker, and Alice B., Alley, cleared at Boston 17th instant for Rockport, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr S. C. Evans, Bennett, hence at Matanzas 7th instant.
Schr Althea, Smith, hence at Cardenas 9th instant.
Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 17th instant.
Schr M. D. Scull, Steelman, sailed from Havana 10th instant for Matanzas.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this Line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cents per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 § Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, March 25.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, Mar. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, Mar. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Apr. 3, 11 A. M.
KANGAROO (via Halifax) Tuesday, Apr. 6, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	4	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT	Brocande	Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)

First cabin $145 | Second cabin $85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

at noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received on and after the 8th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 22 No. 132 South Wharves.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. [illegible] MARSHALL Street, above Poplar.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

GERMAN DRAMA.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 19,

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF

FANNY JANAUSCHEK.

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Reserved seats, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents. Tickets and Seats for sale at E. Wittig's, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy. 3 16

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

C. D. HESS & CO. Managers

ESTABLISHED SUCCESS.

THE CHESNUT IN HIGH GLORY.

THE HOUSE CROWDED.

THE AUDIENCE DELIGHTED.

THE MANAGEMENT HAPPY.

And all in consequence of the great success of the splendid Burlesque Extravaganza,

THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. The press, the public, everybody, unite in pronouncing it the wittiest, the grandest, the most diversified and entertaining production of the age.

GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY

GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY

OF THE

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

Admission to Matinee, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

No extra charge for reserving seats.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 19,

Joint Farewell Benefit of

MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.

Lever's Romantic Irish Drama entitled

RORY O'MORE.

Rory O'More, with song	MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Kathleen	MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

After which the Comedietta of the

WIDOW OF THE MILL.

Cousin Cherry	MRS BARNEY WILLIAMS

To conclude with the Roaring Farce of

PAT'S BLUNDERS.

Pat Rooney	MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS

BENEFIT OF F. F. MACKAY.

ARCH STREET THEATRE,

SATURDAY, March 20.

ANOTHER SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL!

THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR!

MACKAY as FALSTAFF (first time).

Craig	as	Slender
Barton Hill	as	Dr. Caius
Hemple	as	Mine Host of the Garter
Everly	as	Ford
James	as	Page
Wallis	as	Justice Shallow
Miss Davenport	as	Mistress Ford
Miss Price	as	Mistress Page
Mrs. Thayer	as	Dame Quickly
Mrs. Creese	as	Anne Page

The performance will conclude with the dashing romantic drama,

DICK TURPIN,

THE HIGHWAYMAN.

Craig	as	Jackey Goosegreen

(With some of his most comical songs).

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8.

BENEFIT BENEFIT

OF MISS LIZZIE PRICE,

TO-NIGHT (Friday), March 19,

The new Comedy entitled

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

Adele	MISS LIZZIE PRICE

Concluding with Craig's Burlesque

KING LEAR THE "CUSS."

Lear	MR. R. CRAIG

Saturday—BENEFIT OF MR. F. F. MACKAY.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.

BENEFIT OF "ALL RIGHT."

TO-NIGHT PROFESSOR RISLEY'S well-known Imperial JAPANESE TROUPE ALL APPEAR.

HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOOR.

FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY, AT TWO.

Admission to "Matinee," 25 and 50c.

Evening—50, 75, and 35c. Secured seats at Trumpler's. 3 15 6t

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FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—ENGAGEMENT OF THE JAPS for a limited number of nights.

The great JAPS and the original ALL-RIGHT

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

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HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.

Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; and Andre's Music Store No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

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MUSICAL FUND HALL.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, 1869. Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, by the Wonderful Children Artists of New York.

JOHANNA AND WILLIE HESS. 3 15 tf

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1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

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FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1869.

English Comments on the Inaugural.

THE comments of the English press upon the inaugural indicate that it has produced as favorable an impression abroad as at home in regard to the character and abilities of the new President. He is as highly complimented by transatlantic journalists as by the organs of his own party. The *Examiner* thinks he has given "proof of moral courage and self-possession, both of them qualities of great value to a ruler." The *Times* sees in the inaugural "hopes of a beneficial and honorable career," and a bright prospect that Grant's "term of office may be the beginning of a new period of prosperity, surpassing even that which came to an end eight years ago amid the flames of civil war." The *Daily News* declares that "it is entirely clear that the new President is a man intensely representative of the American people—of its strength and weakness, its high principle, and its national prejudices." The *Star* thinks the address justifies the belief that Grant's counsels "will be those of wisdom and moderation," and that he "will uphold the greatness of his country by reuniting a divided people, by economizing and wisely employing the national resources, and by cultivating peace abroad and at home the civic virtues."

The English journals also unite in commending the emphatic declarations of the inaugural in respect to the maintenance of the public credit. They point to their own history as a proof that a faithful discharge of national obligations is not only honorable, but in the end economical; and the fact that British consols, bearing but three per cent. interest, command a higher price in the money markets of the world than United States bonds, which yield six per cent., is a striking illustration of the practical advantages enjoyed by Great Britain from the maintenance of her credit, and of the large reduction in the annual burden of our national debt which the American people can secure if they persist in frowning down repudiators and schemes for repudiation. The language of the inaugural is, if possible, considered even more conclusive in regard to the financial question abroad than at home. The *Times* concedes that it "will have a good effect in maintaining public credit." The *News* pronounces Grant's election "the decisive victory of the party of honesty over that of repudiation," and views his inaugural as a distinct assurance that "the full discharge of promises to pay is the fundamental basis on which his administration rests."

While this unanimity of opinion is manifested in regard to the general character of the address and the wisdom of its utterances on financial questions, there is a singular diversity of sentiment in reference to the significance of Grant's brief allusion to his foreign policy. On this subject great sensitiveness prevails in England. All parties there understand clearly that this nation has just cause of complaint against Great Britain for the course of her administration and her filibustering merchants during the war, and they are nervously anxious to learn the manner and extent of the atonement that must sooner or later be made for the wrongs perpetrated in the hour of our calamity. The varying shades of opinion are chiefly on the question whether the sentence which announces that if other nations fail to deal justly with the United States "we may be compelled to follow the precedent," has any bearing upon the Alabama case. The *Times* evidently does not think it has. The *News* is in doubt. The *Star* confesses that the paragraph in question "may be fairly interpreted as an allusion to the Alabama imbroglio;" but it adds that "it involves no actual menace, and we must be content to accept the rebuke if we feel, as we must do, that it is not wholly undeserved." The *Post* is unwilling to believe that the enigmatical paragraph "can have any reference to the unfortunate dispute which has arisen between the United States and Great Britain in connection with the depredations committed by the Alabama and her sister cruisers, and to convey an intimation that unless the claims advanced by the American Government are satisfied, American privateers will, in the event of Great Britain being engaged in a war with any European State, commit acts which would be in the nature of reprisals;" but the *Post* knows full well that this country has a thousand times better right and reason to adopt the course it deprecates, in the contingency referred to, than Great Britain had to commit the original offense. The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks it not improbable that the questionable sentence has "occult reference to the Alabama case," but it claims that "Great Britain will have no reason for alarm provided that the reprisals hinted at are strictly limited to the reproduction of the wrongs from which the United States has really suffered."

The British journalists may as well make up their minds that if the Alabama case is not honorably settled, their eulogistic endorsements of the general tenor of the inaugural will not prevent a hearty American endorsement of Grant's doctrine, and that if England does not make prompt and full reparation her infamy will eventually be repaid, to the last farthing, in her own coin.

Another Stewart Case.

IT appears that the case of Mr. A. M. Clapp, of the Buffalo *Express*, who has been nominated by the Republican caucus for the position of Superintendent of the Government Printing Office, presents a feature similar to that of Mr. Stewart, when nominated for Secretary of the Treasury by the President. The joint resolution in relation to the public printing, approved June 23, 1860, provides that neither the Superintendent nor any other officer appointed under him "shall during his continuance in office have any interest, direct or indirect, in the publication of any newspaper or periodical, or in any printing of any kind, or in any binding or engraving, or in any contract for furnishing paper or other material connected with the public printing," the penalty for a violation being imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to five years, and a fine of five hundred dollars. It is extremely doubtful if Mr. Clapp will venture to incur the penalties of the law in this case by accepting the position, or be willing to retire from a certain, profitable, and influential business relation for the sake of filling an office of very uncertain tenure, with a salary of only $4000 attached.

A Slight Improvement.

THE report of yesterday's doings in the State Legislature exhibits a slight improvement on the proceedings of some days which have preceded it. In the Senate, the act creating a Board of State Charities came up, and after careful deliberation was passed. The measure, as we have already shown, is one which should command universal approval. Some sort of system in the management and assistance of our numerous charitable institutions has long been needed, and the act passed by the Senate will tend, in great measure, to bring about such a result. In the House a record quite as creditable was made, by the indefinite postponement, and consequently the practical defeat, of the swindling boiler inspectors bill, which we dissected at length a few days ago. But, before the days's work was over, the characteristic spirit of modern State legislation cropped out. It appears that an act incorporating a "Sheep-drovers' Association," which had already passed the House, had slipped through so quietly that one member was able to assert that it was in substance nothing more nor less than the famous "Cattle bill" of a previous session, while others stoutly denied the assertion. Whatever may have been the merits or demerits of the bill, it was evidently rushed through the House without being read or understood by any of the members save those who had been "seen" by some interested person. The neglected members, however, vindicated their rights by securing the passage of a resolution recalling the bill from the Senate, amid an uproar that would have been a positive disgrace to Bedlam.

Mayor Fox on Our Filthy Streets.

THE message sent by Mayor Fox to Select Council yesterday, returning the resolution requesting him to sign the February warrants of the street contractors, cannot fail to command universal approbation. The pith and point of the whole document are embraced in the following passage:—

> "My duty was so plainly indicated to me, that I would have been justly amenable to public criticism had I consented to pay money out of the City Treasury to those who had no legal or equitable right to receive it."

This is a sound, common-sense, business-like view of the subject, such as would be taken by any reasonable man familiar with the facts in the case, and nourishing none of that tender sympathy with contractors who utterly defy the terms of their contracts, which is so prevalent in official circles at the present day. "There was a time," says the Mayor in his message, "when our city was remarkable for its clean streets." That this time has long since been swallowed up in the past is as patent to every person who walks our streets as it is to the Mayor, whether that person be merely a private citizen, a member of Councils, or one of the reprehensible contractors themselves. The streets *are* in a filthy condition, the contractors *are not* making any reasonable effort to clean them according to the terms of their contracts; and if Mayor Fox should sign the warrants for their pay, it would not only be granting them a gratuity, as he maintains in his message, but it would be an out-and-out robbery of the City Treasury.

The resolution vetoed by the Mayor directs the Superintendent of Street Cleansing to proceed at once to clean our thoroughfares, the work thus devolving upon one of the regular officers of the city to be paid for out of the fund retained by the city, being one-tenth of each monthly instalment of the pay of the contractors. The Mayor states that he would have interposed no objection to this provision, if the resolution had not embraced a request for him to sign the February warrants. But it is extremely doubtful if the fund retained by the city is large enough to meet the expense of thoroughly cleansing our dirty streets. Not only was there no decent pretense of doing their work made by the contractors during the month of February, but for months before their duty under the contracts had been practically ignored, so that we have now under our eyes the accumulated refuse and filth of months. The only sensible and practicable way of remedying the abuses to which these highwaymen have subjected us is for Councils to authorize a thorough renovation of the city by somebody who will do his duty, to confiscate all the money now owing the contractors for meeting the expense, and to make good the deficiency by prosecuting the securities of the contractors. The shameless action of these public plunderers has continued so long that further forbearance with their shortcomings is the opposite of a desirable virtue in our municipal authorities. If we would avoid a pestilence, the street contractors must be brought up with a round turn, and that without any more delay or quibbling.

Councils and the Streets of the City.

COUNCILS yesterday gave their sanction to two measures which are in direct opposition to the wishes of every citizen of Philadelphia except a few selfish speculators who desire to incommode the entire community in order to put a certain amount of cash in their own pockets. Yesterday both chambers concurred in passing over the Mayor's veto the ordinance granting permission to the Fourth and Eighth Streets Passenger Railway Company to salt their tracks north of Diamond street, and in a resolution authorizing the Superintendent of the City Railroads to delay the removal of the tracks on Broad street until July 1, 1869.

It is not necessary for us to go into a dissertation on the salt nuisance. The whole matter has been repeatedly and thoroughly discussed, and no one, except the directors of the street railways and their friends in Councils, disputes the fact that the abatement of the nuisance finally and forever is demanded by every consideration of health, cleanliness, comfort, and convenience to those who traverse the streets on foot. Now that Councils have granted the Fourth and Eighth streets road permission to salt their track, the same privilege should be accorded to the other roads. So long as Councils have determined to disregard the popular wish in this matter, they might as well make a clean job of it, and not make any invidious distinctions between the railroad companies.

The ordinance extending the time of removing the tracks on Broad street is also in direct opposition to the wishes of the great majority of our citizens. The merchants doing business on Broad street were allowed three years to make their arrangements for removal, and they are no more likely to be ready on July 1 than they are now. It will be as easy for them to get a further extension in July as it is now; and with members of Councils ever ready to oblige their friends, there is no prospect that the tracks will ever be removed. The citizens of Philadelphia wish to have Broad street opened for improvements, and the merchants having been granted ample time to seek a new location, are entitled to no further grace.

We hope that Mayor Fox will veto this measure as he did that which reintroduces to us the salt nuisance. By so doing he will remove from his shoulders all responsibility in the matter, and will win the regards of all classes of citizen, without destruction of party. If Councils pass the ordinance over his veto, he will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that he did his duty in the premises.

A VEXED QUESTION SETTLED.—Theologians and geologists need muddle their brains no longer about the location of the Garden of Eden. A man out in Kansas dug a well in his garden, and at the depth of eighteen feet came upon the well-preserved skeleton of a man, which the Kansas papers at once identified as having belonged, when clothed in the habiliments of flesh, to one of the lost tribes of Israel. The same journals immediately jumped at the conclusion that the original abode of Adam and Eve was located on the soil of Kansas. We are not advised as to the line of argument by which they justify this conclusion, but as they speak of the matter in the most positive terms, we are not at liberty to question its correctness.

A "GROWING" COUNTRY is the United States of America. Each recurring decennial census from 1790 to 1860 shows a percentage of increase varying from 32·67 per cent., the lowest, to 36 45 per cent., the highest, the average of the seven periods being 34·47 for each ten years. Estimated upon this average, the census of 1870 will return the population of the United States at 42,322,731; in 1880, 57,966,368; in 1890, 76,676,368; in 1900, which many a man living will see, 103,205,880. Preparations are already being made for taking the census of 1870; and, despite the terrible ravages of the late civil war, it is expected that the proportion of increase in the past will be fully maintained.

WHEN Secretary Boutwell took charge of the Treasury Department he found in the vaults $13,000,000 in currency, $73,000,000 in coin, and $29,000,000 in gold-bearing certificates—a total of $115,000,000. The first payment of interest due will be on the 1st of May, when $30,000,000 in coin will be needed to pay the semi-annual interest on the Five-twenty bonds. There will happily be enough for this purpose, and an abundance to spare.

THE BONDS of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company are fast disappearing from the market, only $1,500,000 of the entire $4,500,000 being now for sale. The inducements for purchasers to invest in them are so great that they are being eagerly sought after.

THE SIZE AND POPULATION OF LONDON are thus set forth in the columns of an English journal:—"It is not easy to define where London begins and ends. The 'London' of the Registrar-General extends, east and west, from Poplar to Hammersmith, and from Woolwich to Wandsworth, and north and south from Norwood to Stamford Hill and Hampstead. The area of London thus defined is 77,997 acres, or 122 square miles, equal to 31,563 hectares, or 316 square kilometres. The area of London is equal to a square of a little more than 11 miles, 18 kilometres to the side. The people live in 400,778 houses, each inhabited on an average by 7 8 persons. The Registrar-General, by whom these statements are given, remarks that, though the streets are irregular and often narrow, the elevation of the houses is not often so lofty as to cover the streets with unhealthy shadows. The population of London at the present time is about 3,150,000. About 3,637,000 people live within fifteen miles of Charing Cross, the police district. The mean density of population in London is expressed by nearly 100 people to a hectare, 40 to an acre, 25,655 to a square mile; the population density of the capital being one hundred times the density of the United Kingdom. The average elevation of the ground on which the population of London live is 39 feet, or 11·9 metres, above Trinity high water mark; the elevation varying from 11 feet below high-water mark in Plumstead marshes to 429 feet above high-water mark in Hampstead. The estimated increase of population in London in 1868 is 44,263, whereof 40,836 consisted in excess of births over deaths, the rest being due to migration. Eight companies supply London with water from the Thames and the Lea, supplemented by wells. The quantity supplied in 1868 was equal to a ton a day for every house. correcting for the supplies to factories and to streets, the domestic supply is equivalent to twenty-six gallons (twelve decalitres) daily to each person. The sewerage of London is approaching completion. The sewers constructed have already produced excellent effects. They are sufficient to carry off the rainfall in the common year, except on about twelve days, when the sewage flood is thrown bodily into the Thames through overflow weirs. But it has to be said, as yet, that the water supply is not in every house; it is intermittent; and the water, not always pure, is never soft; the air also is often charged with smoke; and the sewage is not entirely removed from all the dwellings."

—The big brewery at Aurora, Indiana, was sold at a bankrupt sale, subject to mortgages amounting to over $220,000 and lawsuits innumerable, for $350.

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COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists, R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

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Commencing at half-past seven o'clock.

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For a reserved seat in the Parquet, Parquet Circle, or Balcony, 25 cents will be charged and the friends may thus avoid an unusual early attendance to secure a good seat. 3 17 6t

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Which I have *never* wrote before,
The Post will tell the news.

Dr. WOLCOTT'S free office, No. 622 Arch street, Philadelphia. 1t

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 18wfm§

FINANCIAL.

4,500,000
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BON
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
ISSUED BY
The Lake Superior and Mississip
River Railroad Company.
They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax,
Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Ac
Choice Lands,
And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.
A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect,
YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY
Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.
PRESENT PRICE,
Ninety-five and Interest.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price. Pamphlets and full information given on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 60t4p

LAKE SUPERIOR
AND
MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Interest Bonds.

For the present we are selling at the low price of

95 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s,	we pay a difference of	$205·81
1000 1862s,	" "	235·81
1000 1864s,	" "	193·31
1000 1865s, November,	"	215·81
1000 10 40s,	" "	93·31
1000 1865s, July,	" "	173·31
1000 1867s,	" "	173·31
1000 1868s,	" "	173·31

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
3 16 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS
Would do well to exchange them
FOR THE
NEW SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILROAD.

We can take Government Coupon Bonds to-day, and deliver the Lake Superior, paying the following differences in cash on

1881s	per $1000	$204·50
1862s	"	231·50
1864s	"	189 50
1865s, Nov.	per $1000	212 00
1865s, July,	"	174·50
1867s,	"	174·50
1868s,	"	174·50
10-40s,	"	94·50

These prices will vary as the market fluctuates. For full particulars, pamphlets, etc., apply to

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
Fiscal Agents Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 19 6 4p

HOME INVESTMENTS.
READING RAILROAD SIXES,
Clear of State, United States and Municipal Taxes.
Pennsylvania and New York Canal and RR. Company Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,
Principal and Interest guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
We have but a small amount of the above Bonds, and offer them at a price that will pay a good interest on the investment.
DREXEL & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 South THIRD Street,
3 19 fmw4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON, HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next Door to Post Office,

Is now prepared to offer to Gentlemen of Philadelphia and vicinity, DRESS HATS FOR SPRING, in new patterns of rare elegance, and of materials and workmanship unsurpassed. Best quality, $9; Fine quality, $7.

Each quality will be provided, if desired, with his patent easy-fitting ventilating and perspiration-proof attachment.

The styles of the best London Hatters will be reproduced, and all English peculiarities accurately exhibited. The price of these fac similes will be $10. A call of inspection is respectfully solicited. 3 11 9rp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
3 19 1mrp East of Front street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH this evening Miss Lizzie Price will have a benefit, when the new comedy of *Birds of a Feather*, adapted from the French by Mr. Fred. Maeder, will be given. The performance will conclude with Mr. Craig's burlesque of *King Lear the Cuss*. Miss Price is an established favorite with the public, and there is no doubt but that a brilliant audience will be in attendance this evening.

To-morrow Shakespeare's comedy of *The Merry Wives of Windsor* and the drama of *Dick Turpin* will be performed for the benefit of Mr. F. F. Mackay, who will appear for the first time in the character of "Sir John Falstaff." Mr. Mackay is one of the most careful and praiseworthy actors on the stage: whatever he undertakes to do he does to the best of his ability, and he is deservedly a favorite with the playgoers of Philadelphia. *The Merry Wives of Windsor* is a most entertaining comedy, which is very seldom performed, however, on account of the difficulty of obtaining a suitable representative of "Falstaff." Mr. Mackay has succeeded so well in such parts as "Dogberry" and "Sir Toby Belch" that there is some curiosity to see how he will make out as the fat knight. Mr. Mackay ought to have a full house to-morrow evening.

AT THE CHESNUT Brough's extravaganza of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be performed this evening. A matinee to morrow.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will have a farewell benefit. Three pieces will be performed, *Rory O'More, The Widow of the Mill*, and *Pat's Blunders*.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when *The Emerald Ring* will be performed.

On Monday Charles Reade's drama of *Foul Play* will be reproduced.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Fraulein Janauschek will appear this evening as "Elizabeth, Queen of England." To-morrow *Medea* will be given as a farewell performance.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE a grand performance will be given this evening for the benefit of "All Right," when the Japanese troupe will execute some of their most remarkable feats.

There will be a farewell matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN an interesting variety entertainment will be given this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

THE SENTZ HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon.

JOHANNA AND WILLIE HESS will give a concert at Musical Fund Hall on next Wednesday evening.

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ., will deliver his lecture on "Circumstances" at the Academy of Music on Monday evening.

Bennett vs. Greeley.

There is a ridiculous proposition to send Mr. Greeley as Minister to Spain, supported by some ridiculous argument of his fitness for that place. He is not fitted for that place and should not go there; but he is admirably fitted to represent us in England, and that is where we should send him. Going to England as the American Minister, he would have the greatest influence upon the international relations of the two countries that any Minister has ever had, inasmuch he would put the American and the English people in a more direct communication one with another. No man could more readily throw himself outside of all that routine and conventionality that less original men require to bolster up their respectability, and the effect with which Greeley would thus "throw himself" would be startling. He should of course go in his original American costume, and should abate no jot of those peculiarities of person and manner that so wonderfully stamp him as a true growth of the soil, torn out by the roots, in the grasp of the American eagle. He should talk to every assembly he can get at and on all his subjects, including mileage, vegetable diet, protection, Jeff. Davis, woman's rights, and cold water taken inwardly.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Southern Activity.

There is an unwonted activity at the South this year. The election of Grant has settled the situation for four years, and the people no longer listen to political leaders who delude them with such false lights as they held out a year ago. We have a thousand evidences in the papers that the people are turning their attention to agriculture, and that they are making preparations to raise a larger crop than for many years past. Land, too, is finding a market, and hundreds of pieces of property are changing hands. There is a change in tone, also, and there are fewer outrages upon freedom of speech. They begin to be tolerant of settlers and to speak complacently of those who come among them. Violence and disorder have had their reign and have done greater harm to the South than to the North. All these things augur a new era, which shall usher in a career of prosperity and improvement. Let the Southern people labor as industriously and vigorously as they fought, and they will indeed "create a new nation," which shall surpass the wildest dreams of Southern prophets.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

A Bloodthirsty Fellow.

Here is the bloodthirsty reply addressed by Paul de Cassagnac, editor of the *Pays*, to a Democratic speaker who had called him a bully and cutthroat at one of the public meetings in Paris:—"surrounded by some hundred knaves and fools, M. Ducasse," says Paul de Cassagnac, "you have insulted us at a distance from our horsewhip, giving yourself the easy appearance of a still easier courage. Now, I tell you you are the cowards of demagogism—the men who demand heads because the executioner would help you, and who dare not ask for breasts because you yourselves would have to put holes in them. You, citizen Ducasse, who always talk of saving the endangered republic, have now a fine opportunity of showing your rare intrepidity. Never will you have had before your pale and quivering face a more disdainful adversary."

Wealth Accumulates—Men Decay.

A curious fact is stated in the report of Dr. Letheby, the Health Officer of the city of London, for the year 1868. It is that the population of the city of London is steadily decreasing from year to year, and showed an aggregate of several thousand less in 1868 than in 1867. Lest it should be hastily concluded from this that the British metropolis is dwindling in importance, let it be explained that the city proper constitutes but a very small portion of London, and is now almost wholly given up to the commercial and financial activities around the Bank and Royal Exchange. New York in like manner below Chambers street is constantly falling off in its resident population, and statistics would show that in Wall street and its neighborhood there are few dwellers after nightfall besides private watchmen and porters.—*N. Y. Post.*

A Negro for Office.

Dr. Harris, the Republican candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Virginia at the approaching election, is a colored man. The negroes are enthusiastic about electing him, and it is not improbable that they may succeed in doing so. Even John Brown's soul, in its onward march, must pause in astonishment at the change which has rendered a nomination of a negro for high office in the proud Old Dominion a possibility. Dr. Harris is a native of the peninsula, the resting-place of the flower of the Northern army, and was a doctor in one of the colored regiments raised towards the close of the war. It is said that he has some smartness and culture, and that he is not worse than some white men who are occasionally elected to office.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

English Finances.

An account of the public income and expenditure for the years ended September 30, 1867, and December 31, 1868, has been published. For the year ended September 30, the total income amounted to £70,307,561, and the total expenditure was £72,981,986, showing an excess of total expenditure over income of £2,674,425. For the year ended December 31, the deficit is nearly as large, the total income having been £71,860,677; while the total expenditure reached £74,082,280; showing an excess of expenditure over income amounting to £2,221,602.

In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the supplemental estimate of the Abyssinian expedition of £3,600,000, which, with the £5,000,000 already provided, brought up the cost of the expedition to £8,600,000.

—It costs $85 per ton, in currency, to build a ship in Boston; in the British provinces the cost is $45 in gold.

"Solid Reforms."

The *Scientific American* adds its testimony to that which is in all mouths, thus:—"The service of the Patent Office is now inadequate to the demands of inventors. Some of the employes are notoriously inefficient, and ought to be removed; and the Commissioner needs to have his hands strengthened by an energetic and able corps of examiners. There is work enough for all the new Secretaries to do, and President Grant has shown his practical good sense in selecting men who are untrammelled by strict party rules; in other words, while they are pronounced adherents to the political creed of the successful party, they come to their new duties pledged to no class of greedy spoil-seekers, but are free to do honest, fearless work for the country, irrespective of partisan selfishness. The politicians, it is said, growl; but the people, who make parties, are heartily sick of the corrupt rings which, for four years, have made our public service a scandal to the nation. We go for solid reforms, and for an honest collection and application of the public revenues."

Forests.

It is calculated that at the present rate of consumption the entire pine forests of Michigan will be cut down in less than seventeen years; and, as Michigan is by far the largest pine producing State in the Union, there is every reason to expect a scarcity of lumber before many years. In 1867, 2,378,275,000 feet were produced in that State. Thirty acres of good ship timber are required to build a common lake steamboat. It seems as if it were time for us to adopt something similar to the French system for the planting and protection of forests.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment, unequalled by any in Philadelphia, in style, make, and fit, at prices ranging from $6 upwards. Call and examine.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

YOU OFTEN hear it said by men but little acquainted with the science and art of money-making: "Life insurance can't be a good thing for us, because the companies make so much money." Why do they not apply the same reasoning to their grocer and their tailor, and say that dealing with them must be a losing game because they make money? Is it not, on the contrary, a fact that they find they can deal most advantageously at those very places where the most money is made? for those only make much money who offer great advantages.

THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA is a thriving institution, and makes money, and for that very reason has an additional claim to the confidence of insurers.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET. Still further reduction in prices of goods.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA Breakfast, Dining, Dessert, and Tea Sets, 221 pieces, $52.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA Dinner Sets, 150 pieces, $37.

WHITE STONE CHINA Dinner Sets, 71 pieces, $15.

WHITE STONE CHINA Chamber Sets, $3.

25 styles DECORATED DINNER SETS, of recent importation, all new designs, will be sold at prices to astonish the initiated.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA Dinner Plates, 9½ in.; per doz. $2.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, $1·25.

WHITE STONE CHINA Dinner Plates, 9½ in.; per doz. $1·50.

WHITE STONE CHINA Cups and Saucers, cups with handles, per set 12 pieces 75c.

CUT GLASS GOBLETS, per doz. $2·25.

Pressed and Blown " " $1·50.

And all other Goods at equally low rates.

WITHOUT A GOOD DIGESTION all other temporal blessings are comparatively worthless. The dyspeptic millionaire who has tried all the potions of the medical profession in vain, and believes his complaint to be incurable, would give half his fortune to be freed from the horrors of indigestion, and thus enabled to enjoy the other half. Of course he would.

Perhaps Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been recommended to such a sufferer. Possibly he has turned from the friend who who made the suggestion with a sneer, intimating that he has no faith in any "patent medicine." If this has been the case, so much the worse for him. His incredulity dooms him to a life of misery. All the luxuries which wealth can purchase are at his command. Not one of them can give him pleasure. His own irrational obstinacy is his bane.

The masses, happily for themselves, are less skeptical. There is such a thing as bigoted unbelief, as well as bigoted credulity, and a golden mean between the two, which men and women who are gifted with common sense adopt and profit by. These are the class who patronize and recommend Hostetter's Bitters. Why do they approve this famous anti-dyspeptic and anti-bilious preparation? Simply because they have not been too much the slaves of senseless prejudice to give it a fair trial, and have found that when all other tonics, stimulants, and stomachics failed, it produced the desired effect.

"Strike, but hear," said the Roman sage, when his ignorant enemies were assailing him. "Doubt, but try," says the man who has been cured of indigestion, or biliousness, or intermittent fever, by the Bitters, as he relates his experience of the medicine to his invalid friends. Whoever is so wedded to his own foregone theoretical conclusions as to decline to test the properties of a medicine endorsed by the testimony of intelligent men in every walk of life, and approved by the people at large, deserves to suffer.

JOKE ON PRESIDENT GRANT.—

A gentleman meeting Mr. Wallace S. Grant on the street yesterday, asked him why he was a greater man than the President?

"Indeed I cannot tell," modestly replied Mr. G.

"Because," said his friend, "while the President is only U. S. Grant, you are W. S. Grant."

Good, isn't it? So are the clothes sold at the fashionable establishment of

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WINE BITTERS.—Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters," wine, herbs, and roots, the best bitters known; a tonic and appetizer; gives health, strength, vigor, and beauty. Try it. Sold by Druggists.

Announcement!

☞ *THURSDAY OF NEXT WEEK* ☜
☞ *THURSDAY OF NEXT WEEK* ☜
☞ *THURSDAY OF NEXT WEEK* ☜
IS THE
IS THE
☞ *DAY FIXED* ☜
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☞ *DAY FIXED* ☜
For the
For the
☞ GRAND SPRING OPENING. ☜
☞ GRAND SPRING OPENING. ☜
☞ GRAND SPRING OPENING. ☜
☞ GRAND SPRING OPENING. ☜

Messrs. WANAMAKER & BROWN invite all their Customers and the General Public to assemble at the

OAK HALL BUILDING,
For a thorough
INSPECTION
Of Spring and Summer Clothing.

The whole day, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., will be given up for the display of the new Spring Styles, the novelties in Materials and Patterns, and the beautiful made-up Garments, which in infinite variety comprise their

NEW STOCK.

The largest and most attractive ever gotten up.

ALL INVITED.

No one asked or expected to make purchases.

NOTE.—For the convenience of Ladies, the Youths' and Boys' and Children's Departments are on the first floor. Entrance on Sixth street, as well as Market.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Popular Clothiers
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets,
Entire Block to Minor street.

MARRIED.

JOSLYN—THOMPSON.—On the 11th instant, at No. 5 Harrison street, by Rev. W. T. Eva, Mr. URIAH B. JOSLYN to Miss KATE THOMPSON.

SHELLEY—BOHDA.—On the 16th instant, at the residence of Charles Schell, by Rev. W. J. Mann, Mr. CHRISTIAN SHELLEY, of Martinsburg, Va., to Miss ANNIE E. BOHDA, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CROOKS.—Suddenly, on the 17th instant, JOHN, son of John and the late Ann Crooks, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 633 Sylvester street, below Tasker street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

FRITZ.—On the 17th instant, SUSIE, youngest daughter of Peter and Amelia Fritz.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 616 Race street, on Monday, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock.

HOWELL.—On the 17th instant, EMMA M., eldest daughter of Jonas and the late Lydia Howell, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 860 N. Fifteenth street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

JENNINGS.—On the morning of the 18th instant, CAROLINE, wife of N. A. Jennings, and daughter of the late Moses Thomas. **

TACK.—On the 18th instant, ADELE, wife of Augustus H. Tack, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 318 S. Fifteenth street, on Monday morning, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock. **

VAN DYKE.—On the 16th instant, WILLIAM VAN DYKE, in the 46th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also Mount Olive Lodge, No. 875, I. O. of O. F.; Empire Grove, N. A. O. D., No. 3; and Sparta Lodge, No. 16, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 632 Arch street, on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

WHITALL.—On the 18th instant, RICHARD Whitall.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 28 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 2m

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN,
No. 604 MARKET Street,
2 17 wfm tf ABOVE SIXTH.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

REMOVAL.

SOWER, BARNES & POTTS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
DEALERS IN CURTAIN & WALL PAPERS
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 37 NORTH THIRD STREET
TO
No. 530 MARKET Street
AND
No. 523 MINOR Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SOWER, BARNES & POTTS,
BOOKSELLERS, AND PUBLISHERS OF
Brooks' Normal Series of Arithmetics.
Raub's Spellers.
Fewsmith's Grammars.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Bouvier's Astronomy.
Hillside's Geology.
Sheppard's Constitution.
Fairbanks' Book-keeping.
Pelton's Outline Maps.
Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Copy-Books, Etc.

Teachers and Principals of Private Seminaries are invited to an examination of our large list of School Publications. Favorable terms given for first introduction. 3 3 wfm12trp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 23] PHILADELPHIA.

WM. B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE House at CHESNUT HILL. Apply to E. L. DINOT, No. 418 WALNUT Street. 3 17 wfm6t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHESNUT Street,

Containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern improvements. Apply to GUMMEY & SONS,
2 23 No. 733 WALNUT Street.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office.
Also,
OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24] BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO RENT.—HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT and Three Acres of Ground, Nicetown lane below Township Line road, within five minutes' walk of Tioga or Nicetown stations, on Germantown Railroad. House furnished and has fourteen rooms. Will be rented for a boarding-house. Rent $1800 a year, or $1000 for the summer season.
Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
3 19 fw2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large modern built house, tenant-house, coach house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG, 3 17 12t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 3 1 tf

SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC, and
MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
AND DYSPEPSIA,

If taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK of Philadelphia, owes his

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS

In the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and food will make good blood.

SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS

Act upon the liver, removing all obstructions; relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison, which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretion of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most Prominent Causes of Consumption.

SCHENCK'S
SEAWEED TONIC

Is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring the stomach.

THE GREAT REASON

Why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. SCHENCK, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, plueral adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

WHEN THERE IS NO LUNG DISEASE,

And only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious cases, as they are

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Dr. SCHENCK, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office,

PHILADELPHIA, EVERY SATURDAY,

Where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday; and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7 a half dozen Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.

A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES for sale at all times at his rooms. Also, for sale by Druggists and Dealers. 2 fwtuw3m

OLD FRANKLIN HALL CLOTHING
EMPORIUM.
PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,
No. 321 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE REOPENED, SINCE THE RECENT FIRE
An Entire New and Fresh Stock
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Which they are Selling at very
REDUCED PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

1869. CENTRAL 1869.
CLOTH EMPORIUM.

Men's Coatings,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Black Cloths,
Black Doeskins,
Boys' Goods,
Ladies' Cloakings,
Mixed Cloths,
Plain Cloths,
Fancy Cloths,
Opera Cloths.

Spring Weight Velveteens, Super Quality.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the largest stock and most attractive assortment of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to make our house the Central Emporium for this description of goods, we have collected for the present season every desirable style and make of Cloths that the market presents for

Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wear.

Our stock of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest *cash* rates. It will be to the interest of all who intend to buy this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer by far the largest assortment to be found, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

We invite dealers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold in whole packages by any wholesale house, while we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH EMPORIUM,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1869.
(OPENED IN 1853, MARCH 10.)
Central Location.
Large Well Lighted Store.
A Good Class of Goods.
The Lowest Possible Prices.
Established on Fair Business Principles.
Polite and Attentive Assistants.

Where the above *cardinal points* are *true* and *strictly observed*, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, *success* and *prosperity* are *certain*.

SUCH IS OUR EXPERIENCE.

We have now open a magnificent stock of Seasonable and Desirable
Silks and Dress Goods,
Cassimeres and Cloths,
Linens, White Goods,
Domestics, Etc. Etc.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW LINEN DRESSES,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PRINTED
LINEN CAMBRICS,
Received by last Steamer from Europe.

WHITE OPERA CLOAKINGS.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET.

Ladies' Cloakings.
Black Broadcloths.
Fine Cassimeres.
Good Tweeds, 75 cents.
Water-proofs, $1 up.

A Magnificent Stock of Woollens, Medium to Finest Qualities, of the right kinds at the right prices.

We invite buyers to examine them. 1 7 fsm

WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16 No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 4 6m

FOR THE LADIES.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115.
LADIES' EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Cotell, Satine, and Jane Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.

Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram & Fanton's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
No. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW. [3 10 wfm3mrp

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
in Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT,
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RICHMOND & CO.,
Successors to Atwood & Hopper,
FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,
No. 45 South SECOND St.,
(East Side, Brown Stone Building),
1 15 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to Announce his New Styles of Gents' Boots and Shoes, for Spring Wear, and is now ready to receive and fulfil all orders which the public may favor him with. 10 16 fmwl

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Fresh lots imported by every steamer, viz.: Partagas; Cabanas; Cabargas; Comerciante; Murias; Upmann; Ramilleter; Espanola; Figaro, etc., comprising a splendid assortment of sizes, offered at low prices.

Also, continue manufacturing the cigars so well and favorably known under our copyrighted, standard brands of

"MARIANA RITA." "FRA DIAVOLO."
"FLEUR DE LYS." "LOUIS D'OR."

Great variety of sizes; good quality at low cost.

Call and examine or send for samples.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS,
2 27 tfrp No. 229 S. FRONT STREET.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by
T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER AND HOOK.—The Steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street wharf at 3 P. M. and Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way. Fare 10 cents. Freight taken at low rates. 3 13 tf

THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

"Lippincott's."

From the article on "College Education," by George H. Calvert, in the April number of *Lippincott's Magazine*, we make these extracts:

"Good education is, by best methods, means, and appliances, to unfold the human being through the successive stages of childhood, boyhood, and youth—so to develop the embryo man that babbles at his mother's knee that he shall enter manhood equipped, as thoroughly as his individual nature will admit of, for performing all the functions and duties implied in his being, and thus for continuing his education; for, rightly viewed, all life is education. Let the youth be instructed in what will make him best fit his predetermined place as merchant, lawyer, engineer, clergyman, manufacturer, physician, navigator; but behind this training, deeper than this, lies that which in each one should be unfolded to make him as much of a man as Nature designed him to be. Moreover, whatever his calling or daily 'bread-work,' not only will he enjoy as individual man the faculties he has acquired beyond the mere needs of business, and as citizen unconsciously dispense the stores he may have laid up, but in proportion to the thoroughness of his general culture will be his efficiency in the higher avocations; nay, we might say, in all. It is found that a porter who can read is, simply as a porter, more serviceable than one who cannot. The good initiation and tuition the grown man has had braces him, empowers him, for any part he may have to play. The farmer who has strained his means to send a son to college would not (had the college instructions been given on philosophical principles) have had to complain of him that, after all the cost, he did not know how to salt moles; for the son's sense of fitness and his perception of the connection of things would then probably have been so cultivated as to lead him to discern that the salt should be put in small heaps and not scattered broadcast in the field; and, in the last resort, he would have practised what he had been taught—namely, self-diffidence in perfectly new circumstances—and would have asked for a hint before undertaking an untried procedure.

"Nature is a great schoolmistress, if we read her aright and clearly. The subtle correspondence between our faculties and her resources, our ability to unseal her secrets, to turn her mysteries into knowledge, her laws to uses—this, besides being a high intellectual exercise, carries a moral discipline. Every law that we learn is a fresh inculcation of truth. The Divine order—which is the more apparent and the more imposing as our apprehension widens and deepens—the recognition of the incessant, inexorable logic of God, the perception of the invisible linking of things into a vast, sublime, multiplex unity—all this feeds our thought, and, while strengthening the intellect, enlightens and exalts the moral force within us. The more distinctly we see and the more deeply we search, the more do we behold law ruling all phenomena. By emotions of grandeur and beauty the mind is spiritualized as we become aware that in every domain, in every motion, in every conjunction, God is methodical, consequent, prescient, scientific."

"Were the time—running through many years—now spent in trying to learn Greek and Latin (and even the tutors and professors are themselves but triers, whose knowledge is, for the most part, superficial)—were this time given to English literature, to a critical and at the same time hearty study of the choicest English pages, especially those of the poets, not only would the few who, from linguistic aptitude, acquire some command over the vocabularies of the ancient languages, get double the profit—owing not only to the greater distinctness of the thought, but chiefly to the warmth wherewith sentiments conveyed in the mother tongue are embraced, and to the deeper stirring of the mind through sympathy with national, fraternal spokesmen—but the majority of every class—those who learn little as undergraduates of or through Greek or Latin, and as graduates never open a Greek or Latin book—would most of them learn much, and hold what they learnt as a permanent resource, becoming at once cordially interested in their native writers, into whose meaning they leap at sight, grasping words with fervent familiarity; and even the slowest would gather up something either of language for use, or of unconscious refinement in sentiment, or of rectification of opinion.

"But, it may be urged, and fairly urged, a young man whom it has been thought worth while to send to college is not liberally educated unless he knows something of the two great cultivated historical peoples of antiquity. True; but to get this desirable knowledge the surest path does not lie through the dictionary and the grammar, through which most collegians learn only 'a little Latin and less Greek,' the most of them repelled by the, to the most, fruitless drudgery from looking into the life of these ancients, who, far off as they lie, are part of our mental ancestry. As such let the whole class be taught so much of the thought and being of the Greeks and the Romans that they, many of them at least, shall be stimulated to get more by themselves. By a method which carries the teaching vividly into their heedful minds, let them be taught what Homer was and Æschylus, what Virgil and Aurelius, what Socrates and Zeno. Especially should the heroism of Grecian and Roman story—which is the underlying granite of a national life—be brought home to the heart. History is, by the young, read with the most distinctness and impressiveness in the throbbing pages of biography. To them let the lives of the purely great stand for human life. The lower side of life they learn fast enough on the play-ground, in the street, it may be at home, or on some other tract of the foot-worn arena of reality. What is peculiarly healthful to the fresh, expanding sensibilities is the ideal, as manifested in the lives of the best and greatest."

From "Traditional Fish Stories," by W. W. Crane, we take the following:—

"The story of Sindbad's adventures with the Old Man of the Sea, taken in connection with the great resemblance to men, both in appearance and manners, as well as the unlimited capacity for drunkenness, of the *quadrumana* that are so plentiful in Malaysia, does not seem by any means so groundless as it has been considered. The ourang outang exhibits this resemblance strongly enough to make its name of 'wild man', a very appropriate one; and the gibbon (*Hylobates lar*), with its long arms, bent form, and singularly human-like face, encircled by long white hair and whiskers, presents exactly such a figure as Sindbad describes.

"Sindbad's account of his capture by cannibals, whom he described as *blacks*, appears very plausible when we remember that the inhabitants of New Guinea and many of the neighboring islands are both cannibals and blacks, while the natives of the Fiji Islands, although of a different race, come under the same description with equal propriety. It is most probable, however, that the savages referred to are the people of the Andaman Islands, who belong to the Papuan or New Guinea race, and are mentioned as cannibals by Marco Polo. Sindbad says the cannibal blacks gave himself and companions a species of herb to eat, which he managed to avoid doing, but when the rest had eaten it they lost their reason, so that the blacks had no trouble guarding them while they were being fattened. It is now admitted that some kinds of plants, when eaten in their natural, wild state, will produce insanity; and in Randolph's 'History of Virginia' it is stated that some British soldiers, who ate the leaves of the Jamestown weed (*Datura stramonium*) in one of the counties of that province during colonial times, were perfectly crazy for several months.

"The country where it was the fashion for the surviving husband or wife to be buried with his or her dead spouse was evidently some portion of Hindoostan. It is well known that this custom was, like the still more barbarous *suttee*, common in that region from the earliest ages; and the Rev. William Ward and other missionaries to India in recent times give descriptions of it, drawn from actual observation. Even after the *suttee* was forbidden in 1831 by the Governor General of India, Lord Bentinck, this interment of the living with the dead continued to be practised.

"In Sindbad's second voyage he gives an account of the 'Valley of Diamonds,' which, he says, was full of immense serpents and very deep, and that merchants used to throw down pieces of meat, to which diamonds would adhere, their sharp points sticking in the flesh; then the large eagles inhabiting the heights above would fly down and bring the meat up to their nests, when the merchants would secure the precious stones.

"The following extract from Marco Polo's description of the kingdom of Mutfili (Masulipatam) and the diamond mines of Golconda corroborates Sindbad's story even in the most minute details:—'In summer there is not a drop of water, and the heat can scarcely be endured, while fierce and venomous serpents inspire great fear; yet those who venture there discover very valuable diamonds. There is also an extensive and very deep valley, so enclosed by rocks as to be quite inaccessible; but the people throw in pieces of flesh to which the diamonds adhere. Now, you must observe, there are a number of white eagles, which, when they see the flesh in the bottom of the valley, fly thither, seize and carry it to different spots. The men are on the watch, and as soon as they see the bird with the spoils in its mouth, raise loud cries, when, being terrified, it flies away and drops the meat, which they take up and find the diamond is attached.

"Besides these instances, may be mentioned the account of Sindbad's vessel being plundered by sea-robbers in a neighborhood which was called the 'Coast of Pirates' by Ptolemy; the description of the enormous serpent which 'crushed' and then devoured his companions one after another, exactly as the great python of the East Indies is known to treat its victims; and the accurate recitals of the manner of killing elephants for their ivory in Ceylon, and of obtaining gum camphor from the trees in the islands of the Malaysian group.

"When that noble and chivalrous gentleman, Marco Polo, returned to Venice after making such a journey as the world had never witnessed, he gave an account of his travels, the truth to life, sound common sense and wonderful modesty of which ought to have gained full credence for it in such an enlightened community as the Venetian republic of that day. But, on the contrary, all of the great wanderer's statements that did not relate to things with which the people of Europe were already familiar were disbelieved by a majority even of his fellow-citizens. So much was this the case that the name of 'Messer Marco Millioni,' which was bestowed on him at the time (from which circumstance his house received its appellation, still retained, of 'Corte del Millioni'), is said to have been intended more as an allusion to his extensive stories than, as some think, to his great wealth. And yet this same account, compared with modern investigations and discoveries, presents such an instance of truthfulness and freedom from exaggeration as it would be hard to find a parallel to in the history of any age or country.

"About two centuries afterwards another man with a mind too large to be confined within the trammels of custom and the stereotyped beliefs of the time—a native of the other great commercial port of Italy—started out into the unknown ocean, undertaking a greater journey than that which Marco Polo had made in the opposite direction. The result of his grand experiment so electrified the civilized world that, for some time after the discovery of America, it seemed prepared to believe almost anything. But the multitude of groundless or greatly exaggerated stories that inundated Europe after that event finally produced a reaction, and the natural propensity of men to doubt the existence of everything they have never happened to see was exhibited more strongly than ever. Many a poor traveller, after enduring hardships and perils such as could not even be imagined by those who had not experienced them, came back to be ridiculed and insulted by everybody. Prominent among those who distinguished themselves in this manner at that day was that savage old mental prize-fighter, Dean Swift, whose history of the adventures of an individual with the suggestive name of 'Gulliver,' was aimed at the practice of describing what Dean Diogenes himself used to call 'the thing which is not.'"

Thaddeus Norris' "Plea for the Shad" has some interesting facts and figures. We quote the following:—

"From all the information I have been able to collect on this subject in some years, there is no doubt that before internal improvements barred the passage of migratory fishes, two millions of shad per annum would be a low estimate for the Susquehanna. This number—leaving out the herring—would be worth a half million of dollars at present wholesale prices. Let us see what it would cost to regain this wealth of fish-food, which 'we, the people,' have been deprived by unjust, or, to say the least, by improvident legislation.

"As a prelude to this simple matter of figures, it is proper to say to those unacquainted with the fact that there is litigation at present between the State and the Pennsylvania Railroad, the latter contending that the act of March, 1866, obliging that company to build fishways in their dams, is unconstitutional, inasmuch as the company bought the internal improvements, without incumbrance, from the State. The able counsel for the company, when the case came before the court at Harrisburg lately, argued that there were twenty-one dams owned by that company, and that the erection of fishways would therefore cost his clients two hundred and ten thousand dollars, or ten thousand dollars for each dam. This would be good arithmetic, certainly, if the sum was fairly stated. This, however, is not the case, as Colonel Worrall built a fish-way through the dam of the Susquehanna Canal Company at Columbia, in the fall of 1866, for five thousand dollars, and it is reasonable to suppose that fish-ways at the dams on the branches and tributaries could be made for less. Taking the average cost, however, at five thousand dollars, the outlay would be one hundred and five thousand dollars, the annual interest of which is scarcely an eightieth part of the value that would accrue to the people of the State if fishways were in operation.

"A question of grave importance is, will the State, if the case is decided against the Commonwealth, deny its population this half million dollars worth of fish, when so paltry a sum, with a slight additional expenditure for keeping the ways in order, would restore it? It is confidently to be hoped that our Legislature will not be so niggard and behind the age. If the decision shall be that the State has no right to compel the company to build fish-ways, it is evident that the State had no right by its improvidence, when it constructed dams, to deprive its citizens of the product of fisheries on the Susquehanna. If the act of March, 1866, is unconstitutional, the act creating the dams which stopped the ascent of fish was also unconstitutional. In short, it is just and proper that the State should, at its own cost and at as early a period as possible, restore the rights which it has taken away, and be reimbursed or not by the railroad company as the pending suit shall award. It is possible that, to a strictly legal mind, this may not be 'law.' But it is equity, and in equity, we trust, our legislators will deal with us.

"A 'fish way,' as many of your readers are aware, is an inclined plane with offsets projecting from each side, or a succession of pools or steps, one a little above the other, by which fish can surmount a dam or natural fall. These fishways may extend from the crest of the dam to the water below, or through the breast of the dam, as may be expedient. The descent in the inclined plane varies from one in ten to one in fifteen feet, according to the force of the current. When steps or pools are used, the inclination is less. The foot of the inclined plane or of a succession of steps should not extend out into the still water, but should terminate in the rapid, or where the water from above falls into the level below. At such places shad and herring instinctively seek an upward passage, and in their search are sure to find it.

"Migratory fishes from the sea ascend fresh rivers to spawn, and will not stop short of the places of their birth, but have a disposition to go beyond. This instinctive habit has been exemplified by shad going through the fish way of the dam at Columbia in the summers of 1867 and 1868. The first season they found their way as far as Newport on the Juniata, and the whole number taken in a stretch of 50 miles above this dam, which had so long barred their passage, was estimated as high as twenty thousand. Numerous shad-fry also, the produce of the fish which were *not taken*, were seen descending the river during the latter part of the summer. These young shad, according to the accepted theory of their growth, will, for the first time, visit their native waters during the present spring and the coming summer, and, if fish ways were erected at the dams beyond, would seek the waters above. Similar results have followed the opening of like passages for fish in the rivers of New England. The restocking of the Susquehanna, and of the Schuylkill as far as Reading, therefore, is not a matter of mere theory, but as practical and as true as it is that shad are now taken in the Delaware."

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

The Act of Congress Becomes a Law.

The bill to strengthen the public credit has become a law, and is as follows:—

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States, notes bearing interest known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver.

But none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible in coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin; and the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

This was signed by these officers on the 16th of March, and yesterday afternoon was approved by the President as follows:—

Approved March 18, 1869. U. S. GRANT.

SING SING.

Two Serious Outbreaks in the Prison Yesterday.

SING SING, N. Y., March 18.—Two serious outbreaks were made by the convicts at this prison to-day. The first occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock A. M. At that hour Mr. Thomas Forrest, one of the night keepers, proceeded to cells Nos. 13, 28, and 31, and unlocked them, letting out convicts Decker, Lockwood, Mullrey, Muller, and John Burns, to take them to mess to get breakfast for the other convicts. Soon after leaving the cells, and while passing through the chapel, two of the convicts seized and struck Forrest and gagged him, laying him down and passing on to the mess-room, where Edwin Craft, night guard, was stationed. They seized and gagged him, and then all five of them made their escape from the roof. When Craft was found he was dead, having been strangled by the gag, and was lying on his face.

The alarm was given, and every effort was made to rearrest the escaped convicts. Two of them, Burns and Mullrey, were captured in a barn at Tarrytown. Forrest was but slightly injured, the convicts seeming to have taken care not to hurt him. He was, however, gagged, and had his hands and feet tied.

About 1 P. M. another attempt was made by another squad of convicts to get away, which was more desperate than the first. At that hour three convicts approached the guard on the middle dock, saying that they had a pass they wished to show him. He advanced without his arms, when they immediately ran at him with huge knives. He ran for his musket, but was soon overpowered, though not hurt. The convicts, now joined by others, made a rush for the sloop Exchange, which was lying at the dock, laden with lumber. Once there, and being provided with arms which they had seized from the guard-house, they ordered the men off the vessel, and attempted to jump on board.

By this time the alarm had spread and fresh guards came upon the scene. Rapid firing of musketry began, and some twenty shots in all were fired. The convicts being unable to get the vessel away from the dock, and, seeing they were overpowered, succumbed, and were taken back to the prison. The following is a list of the injured: Thomas McCaully, shot three times in the body, and will probably not recover. A convict named Allen is also seriously hurt. Slightly hurt—Timothy Donovan, Daniel O'Connell, Edward McGinn. Donally and Miller, two who are dangerously injured, were under twenty years' sentence.

While the noon rebellion was going on, it was thought that a general revolt was about to transpire, and a telegram was sent to Sing Sing village for help. It was responded to immediately by hundreds of men, armed with all sorts of weapons, and the excitement was great. This afternoon all is quiet. None of the guards or officers of the prison were hurt.

THAYER VS. GREENBANK.

End of the Argument in the Judicial Contest.

HARRISBURG, March 18.—In the contested election case of Thayer vs. Greenbank, for Judge of the District Court, the following remarks were made by Henry M. Dechert, Esq., before the committee:—

He thanked the committee for their patience and industry. The examination of witnesses was begun on February 3, and the gentlemen composing the committee had heard the testimony of more than three hundred witnesses.

The contesting of the election of a law judge was without precedent in Pennsylvania, and all who wish to preserve our judiciary at its present high standard will join with us in hoping that the case may stand alone. A Judgeship of the District Court of Philadelphia is in no sense a political office; the judges of that and every other law court of our Commonwealth judge justly, and without fear, favor, or affection. Under the law, this committee are made judges of the law and the facts. The proven facts of the case must be applied to the existing laws and the well-known decisions of our courts. Judge Greenbank was returned by a majority of 125 votes. The answer set forth a deliberate fraud in the Twenty-second ward, whereby Judge Thayer's vote was unduly increased 101 votes, and the contestant admitted the fraud in the replication filed. The correct starting point, therefore, is as follows:—

	Thayer's Gains.	*Greenbank's Gains.*
Errors in tallies and by recount of ballot-boxes	112	77
Errors in Twenty-third ward		15
Errors in Twenty fourth ward	37	
Illegal votes for Thayer	42	38
Illegal votes for Greenbank	4	
	149	130
	130	
Thayer's net gain	19	

Greenbank's original majority, 226 less than Thayer's gain, 19, leaves Greenbank's majority, 207.

Mr. Dechert then referred in detail to the evidence adduced as to the Sixth and Seventh divisions of the Seventeenth ward, Fourth division of Twenty-fifth ward, Eighth division of Fourth ward, and the Seventh division of Third ward. A careful review of the testimony presented for the contestant and incumbent shows that in all these divisions there was no disregard of challenges, and in fact, we can find only one case (of a voter named Wagner) in which the majority officers deliberately disregarded a challenge; in that case the judge knew Wagner to be a voter.

Complaint has been made that, in several of these divisions, there were unassessed voters. Our testimony shows positively that they were duly qualified voters, by reason of their own oaths, or the production of vouchers. The contestant has not produced in evidence the window-books of these divisions, and as there is no evidence before the committee in support of the specifications in reference to these divisions, every lawyer and layman will agree with us that the contestant's case must fall to the ground, unless there be other material allegations and proofs in his case.

The counsel then cited various decisions bearing upon the several questions arising in the case, and urged the committee to decide the case, upon their oaths and consciences, upon the proven facts and the well-established law of the case. That decision will establish Judge Greenbank's majority as a larger one than his majority in the general return.

George Bull, Esq., and Hon. William A. Porter also followed in able and eloquent efforts. The argument was finished by Mr. Simpson on the part of the contestant.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

3 1f PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SAFES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF

SAFES, ETC.,

With Two Years' Unexpired Lease of Store,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

AND TWO VERY SUPERIOR DRAUGHT HORSES, WAGON, ETC., for cash or in exchange for desirable property.

Parties wishing to make such purchase will please call at my store between ten and three o'clock.

SAFES SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

3 9 tuthslm M. C. SADLER, Agent.

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5 No. 434 RACE Street

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
Superintendent.
3 2

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. 3 22 3m

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594·00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam. Co. 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116 150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
James C. Hand,
Theophilus Paulding,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John R. Penrose,
Jacob P. Jones,
James Traquair,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
James B. McFarland,
Edward Lafourcade,
Joshua P. Eyre,
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Jacob Riegel,
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John B. Semple, "
A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
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John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office South west Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital .... $200,000·00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869 .... 479,282 22

DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thos. H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
3 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Street.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL .... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS .... 1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS .... 1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson,
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 2 9

REMOVAL.

FAME

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Has Removed to New Office,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

W. I. BLANCHARD,

3 16 12t SECRETARY.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, W. A. McCANDLESS M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured. Reference given at our office. 2 23 1m

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH Street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
Solicitor of Patents.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circular on Patents. 3 5 smth

PATENT OFFICE.
Patents Procured in the United States and Europe.

Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.
C. H. EVANS,
3 4thstu N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 3 1 lm*

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
EDWARD BROWN,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
3 13 stuth3m No. 311 WALNUT Street.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS" No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Elastic Slate and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COOPER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

PRE-HISTORIC NATIONS. By John M. Baldwin, A. M. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: Turner Bros. & Co.

This work gives a rapid and comprehensive survey of the facts and traditions that have come down to us concerning the pre-historic nations of the earth. The author expends a rather unnecessary amount of warmth in disputing the chronological estimates of Archbishop Usher and others who have endeavored to calculate the time since the creation of the human race. Usher's chronology has very little weight at this day with any one, and none at all with those who have given the subject any consideration. It is now universally admitted by all who have made the least inquiry into the matter, that our race is older by unknown thousands of years than is popularly supposed. We are accustomed to date our civilization from that of Greece, but there are the abundant evidences that Greek culture was outgrowth of a much more ancient civilization, the records of which have passed away, but leaving ruined fragments of mighty works in all the four quarters of the globe as incontestable proofs that it did exist. Of course, it is impossible to give any exact data as to what this old civilization was, or when it existed; and all a writer on the subject can do is to group such facts as have been brought to light, and see if a connected chain cannot be constructed from the broken links. Mr. Baldwin thinks that all the evidence thus far produced goes to show that the oldest civilization of which any record at all has come down to us had its seat in Arabia, and from this fountain-head sprang the civilization of the Chaldees, the Egyptians, the Greeks, and finally the culture of modern Europe and America; while in all probability the Arabian civilization was derived from a still older source, thus putting the date of man's appearance upon the earth back for indefinite ages. The subject is one of deep interest, and, despite a somewhat querulous tone at times, Mr. Baldwin's treatment of it is calculated to interest the ordinary reader as well as the student.

THE HORSE IN THE STABLE AND THE FIELD. By J. H. Walsh, F. R. C. S. ("Stonehenge"); Robert McClure, M. D., V. S.; and Ellwood Harvey, M. D. Published by Porter & Coates.

The work of "Stonehenge" upon the horse has long been a standard authority in England, and Messrs. Porter & Coates have rendered a genuine service by republishing it in the complete and handsome style of the volume before us. The work gives a complete description of the various varieties of horses, with their anatomy and characteristics. Full consideration is given to the subjects of breeding, treatment of diseases, stable management, breaking, riding, shoeing, etc. The work has been carefully revised by Dr. McClure, the well-known author of "The Diseases of the American Stable, Field, and Farm Yard," who has contributed copious notes, which add greatly to the value of the book. Another valuable addition is the essay on the American trotting-horse by Dr. Ellwood Harvey, of Chester, Penn., a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the subject. This essay was written at the urgent request of the publishers, and embodies the study and research of years.

The work is illustrated with over eighty engravings, among which are fine portraits of some of the most famous American horses. A copious index is given, and fifteen tables of pedigrees.

This valuable work ought to be in the hands of all who are interested in the subject of horseflesh, and there is no doubt but that it will have a large sale.

—Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have just issued what will be considered by horsemen as a valuable companion to the above-mentioned work, viz., "Seats and Saddles, Bits and Bitting," by Francis Dwyer, major of Hussars in the Imperial Austrian service. The whole subject is considered in a clear, thorough, and practical manner, by one who has evidently been conversant with it in all its details, and the hints about the construction of saddles for various kinds of riding, and other information, will be appreciated by those who have the care and management of horses. The work is handsomely printed, and a complete index is given.

—From Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. and Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Phineas Finn, the Irish Member," by Anthony Trollope. Published by Harper & Brothers. This is one of Mr. Trollope's latest works, and it is as attractive as most of its predecessors. This writer is sometimes criticized as milk-and-watery; but he has a firm hold upon a very large circle of intelligent readers, nevertheless. His pictures of the current, every-day English society are not only exact but vivid, and his characters are life-like portraits of real men and women. If Mr. Trollope does not rise to the height of some of his contemporaries, he is without a rival in his particular line, and his stories are always well worth reading. Messrs. Harper & Brothers have published "Phineas Finn" in attractive style, with all the original illustrations by Millais.

—D. Ashmead sends us several of the cheap and popular editions of standard works in course of publication by D. Appleton & Co. The third of the fifty-cent edition of the standard poets is "The Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell." This gives all of Campbell's poetical writings, a sketch of his life, and an essay on his genius. The work is printed in good type, and is certainly cheap at fifty cents.

"The Fair Maid of Perth" is the twenty-second volume of the twenty-five-cent edition of the "Waverley Novels." This edition will be completed in twenty-five volumes, at six dollars for the set.

"Snarleyow" is the eleventh volume of the fifty-cent edition of Captain Maryatt's novels. One more issue will complete this series, and then any one who wishes to make a boy a present that will certainly be appreciated can do so for the sum of $5 50, the price of the entire set of twelve volumes.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received the number of *Our Boys and Girls* for March 27. Edited by Oliver Optic, and published by Lee & Shepard.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 22d inst., for the construction of the following Sewers:—

On the line of Market street, between Fortieth and Forty first streets, of three feet diameter.

Twenty-second street, between Race and Summer streets, of three feet diameter.

Montgomery avenue between Girard avenue and 250 feet northwest of Richmond street, of two feet six inches diameter.

Twentieth street, from Coates to Brown street, of two feet six inches diameter.

Callowhill street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, of two feet six inches diameter.

Ash street, between Girard avenue and Wildey street, of two feet six inches diameter.

Montgomery avenue, commencing at Broad street and extending, with a diameter of four feet, to Sixteenth street, and along Sixteenth street to Columbia avenue; thence, with a diameter of three feet, along Columbia avenue to the intersection to Twenty-first st., with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

3 18 3t] MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Corner HOUSTON and GREENE Streets,
(Entrance on Greene; P. O. Box 811,)
NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 27, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing, in quantities, the following kinds of ORDNANCE STORES, now on hand at the different arsenals in the United States:—

CARTRIDGES

	Cal.	
For Spencer's carbine	50 and 52	Metallic primed.
For Ballard's do.	"	
For Henry's do.	"	
For Remington's do.	" 44	
For Warner's do.	"	
For Sharp's do.	" 52	Linen.
For Starr's do.	" 54	
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball	" 54	Paper.
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball	" 58	
Rifle musket cartridges, E ball	" 69 and 71	
U. S. musket cartridges, round	" 69	
U. S. musket cartridges, buck and ball	" 69	
Colt's pistol cartridges	" 44	
Colt's pistol cartridges	" 41	
Smith's carbine cartridges, rubber and metal	"	
Burnside's carbine cartridges, metal	" 36	

Parrott and Hotchkiss projectiles for all calibres of cannon; round shot, shells, canister and spherical case, for all calibres. Also, fixed ammunition for the same.

Musket percussion caps from broken-up ammunition.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms cash. Ten per cent. payable on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Twenty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Bidders will state explicitly the point or points where they will accept stores. Deliveries will only be made at the arsenals.

Samples can be seen at this office, or at any of the arsenals in the United States.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Ordnance Stores." For further information apply to the undersigned.

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Major of Ordnance.
3 1

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.
3 1l

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Rillieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia;
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 17, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, Philadelphia, Pa., at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, April 1, 1869, the following articles of clothing, new, but rated unsuitable for issue to troops, viz.:—

3,147 pairs Pegged Boots.
19,639 pairs Pegged Bootees.
25,700 grey Flannel Shirts.

And the following articles of Clothing and Equipage, unserviceable:—

4550 Blankets.
852 Coats, privates'.
31 Great Coats, lined.
1246 Sack Coats, lined.
48 " unlined.
681 Canteens, complete.
254 Jackets, privates'.
758 Flannel and Knit Shirts.
381 pairs Stockings.
3701 pairs Trowsers, mounted.
2127 pairs " foot.

Also, at the same time and place, a large quantity of old rope, tent cuttings, burlaps, petroleum paper, cotton cuttings, old packing boxes, and other articles of clothing and equipage.

Terms—Cash in Government funds. Cash at time of purchase for all sales below $25. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on all sums above that amount.

Catalogues of the property to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

H. M. ENOS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
3 18 10t Depot Quartermaster.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23, 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 580 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123,000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 curb bridles, various.
10,000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828,450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,680 pounds of musket powder.
18,200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding. 3 1

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.
3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc.
3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.
4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3,130 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.
2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.
4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements (old).
33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder.
190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's).
1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.
A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.
A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, etc. etc.
A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Terms—Cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
2 22mw6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

28 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
6000 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M., and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M., and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
4 10§

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1l General Superintendent.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.

At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·20, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·20 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 1 l6 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M.; 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M.; 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—

PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—

Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.

S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.

Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1065 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.

Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 1 22t

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·56 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·25 P. M., Express, 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf side Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.
9 8l

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Extensive Sale at the Gunner's Run Distillery, No. 1053 Cumberland street Nineteenth ward.

VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On Monday Morning,

March 22, 1869, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, by catalogue, the entire contents, comprising steam boiler, about 75-horse power made by Morgan & Orr; 17 fermenting tubs, holding 7309 gallons each; large still, holding 10 240 gallons; 5 mash tubs, holding 2600 gallons each; 2 Brittin & Henderson pumps, Nos. 5 and 6; low wine pump; 1 mill, with 4-feet stone and elevator complete; yeast tub; beer pump; 4 large receiving tubs; charger; 2 grain elevators, with conveyances; copper coolers; copper condensers; shafting; pulleys; belting; copper and iron water, steam, and gas pipes; platform scales, tools, etc.

Full particulars in catalogues, now ready. 3 19 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

March 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [3 16 6t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS SHOES, TRAVELING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

March 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [3 17 6t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 2034 Vine street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, FINE BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

25th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 2034 Vine street, by catalogue, handsome walnut and hair cloth parlor furniture; handsome walnut chamber furniture; cottage chamber suit; superior dining-room and sitting-room furniture; fine French plate mantel mirror, handsomely framed, fine Brussels, Venetian, and ingrain carpets; 3 fine spring mattresses; oil paintings; cooking utensils, etc.

May be seen early on morning of sale. 3 18 2t

BY B. SCOTT, JR.
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CARD.—The undersigned will give particular attention to Sales at Dwellings of parties removing. Having no place for storage of furniture, it will be to my interest to make clean sales. Other consignments of Merchandise respectfully solicited. 8 8

ARTISTS' SPECIAL SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, March 17, 18, and 19, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without the least reserve, a collection of modern paintings, all by American artists, comprising landscapes, river views, and marines. The above are all elegantly mounted in fine gold leaf frames.

FRAMED CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

Also, a number of framed chromo-lithographs, engravings, etc.

Now open for exhibition.

Also, on account of whom it may concern—

On Friday Evening,

19th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold:—One painting, by W. T. Richards, entitled "Sunset at Narragansett," purchased at C. W. T. Calvert's sale of private collection on Thursday evening, Feb. 25, 1869. 3 16 4t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street: rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 2 2§

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

March 22, at 10 o'clock. Also, a large line of city-made goods.

N. B.—Sales Mondays and Thursdays. 3 18 5t

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 2t

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 1l

WILLIAM GROVES,
No. 838 SANSOM Street,
AGENT FOR
YEATMAN & GRAHAM'S [3 22 lm
PURE CINCINNATI CATAWBA WINES.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

NORTH PENN HOTEL, NO. 445 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, is NOW OPEN, on the European plan. A. STETSON, Superintendent.

Rooms to rent, with or without board; boarding with or without rooms. 3 5 lm

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.
PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3l

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

METHODISM.

The Philadelphia Conference—Eighty-second Annual Session—Third Day's Proceedings.

This body reassembled in the Union Church this morning at nine o'clock. The galleries of the church were filled with spectators, even at that hour, and the press constantly increased until the close of the session.

The opening religious services were conducted by the Rev. P. Coombe, Agent of the State Temperance Union. The journal of yesterday was read by the Secretary and approved.

A committee to bear fraternal relations to the Wilmington Conference was announced, as follows:—Revs. T. C. Murphy, A. Atwood, J. F. Meredith, W. McCoombs, and H. R. Calloway.

The Commission to Adjust Claims was announced as follows:—Hon. T. Greenbank, John Hunter, Esq., B. Schofield, Esq.; Revs. J. B. McCullough, Y. Mason, and M. D. Kurtz.

The following were also announced:—

COMMITTEES ON EXAMINATION.

First Year—Revs. M. D. Kurtz, T. M. Griffith, G. Cummins, J. E. Smith, W. W. McMichael.

Second Year—J. F. Chaplain, J. F. Meredith, H. E. Gilroy, W. C. Best, H. A. Cleveland.

Third Year—W. Major, M. H. Sisty, G. T. Hurlock, J. E. Meredith, C. H. McDermond.

Fourth Year—W. J. Paxson, T. S. Fernley, H. R. Calloway, J. Mast, S. W. Kurtz.

To Examine Candidates for Admission on Trial—G. D. Carrow, J. M. Hinson, T. Montgomery.

To Examine Local Preachers for Deacons' Orders—W. C. Robinson, W. M. Dalrymple, J. H. McLaughlin.

To Examine Local Preachers for Elders' Orders—T. C. Murphy, J. Flannery, T. B. Miller.

To Preach Missionary Sermon—J. F. Chaplin, J. Todd, Alternate.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

Dickinson College—Revs. Joseph Mason and J. H. Alday; B. Schofield, Jr., and S. S. Drehrer, Esqs.

Wesleyan Female College—Revs. P. J. Cox and W. J. Paxson.

Williamsport Seminary—Revs. J. Dickerson and R. J. Carson.

Drew Theological Seminary—Rev. Dr. Castle.

Rev. Joseph Mason, P. E., announced the death of Rev. R. M. Greenbank, which took place on the 25th of August last, in this city. He was a good man, an able minister, and a faithful pastor, and his death was a painful one, but marked with great triumph.

The death of Rev. Daniel George was also officially reported. His funeral took place at Olney yesterday. He was a man universally beloved by all who knew him, and died in the midst of his days and usefulness.

The death of Rev. S. S. Grove, at Bristol, was also reported.

The following, who have been three years in the ministry, were called and passed:—G. W. Graff, Adam L. Wilson, F. M. Brady, L. B. Hoffman, Henry White, and J. A. Cooper.

The following were elected to Elders' orders, after having been fully and favorably represented:—Jacob P. Miller, J. W. Harkins, W. L. McDowell, W. C. Johnson, Thomas B. Neely, and S. A. Heilner.

Revs I. Powers and W. Bishop will continue in a supernumerary relation. Rev. A. Wallace was continued supernumerary, with appointment. Rev. J. F. McClelland was made effective.

The following were continued in the superannuated relation:—Revs. D. Long, John Cummins, Joseph Carlyle, T. Childs, T. S. Childs, and S. Patterson.

The names of the preachers in the North Philadelphia district were called, and each one reported his missionary money.

The Presiding Elder, Rev. Joseph Mason, gave a brief statement of the condition of his district. It is understood that the district will have a new Presiding Elder at the close of this session, but Mr. Mason carries with him the esteem and confidence of all in his district. The amounts reported from the churches in the district for the missionary cause showed a very respectable increase over last year. Nearly every pastor announced a sum in many cases much larger than had ever before been reported.

The South Philadelphia district was called. The Presiding Elder, Rev. W. L. Gray, made a statement touching the present improved and improving condition of the district. There has been an unusual amount of success and much revival influence during the past year.

All the pastors were called, and reported their missionary and church extension collections. In nearly all cases there is a decided increase, showing a healthy growth of these interests.

The death of Rev. H. F. Hurn was officially announced. He died at Lancaster, Pa., greatly beloved by his people and popular in the community.

Rev. Allen John has also been called to his heavenly rest during the past year. He died at Middletown, Pa., in December last. He was a minister of great sweetness of character, and died as he had long lived, a pure Christian.

Rev. H. M. Johnson, D. D., President of Dickinson College, also deceased during the year. His death was peaceful and triumphant.

Rev. J. W. Arthur was granted a superannuated relation.

Reading District.—Rev. Joseph Castle, Presiding Elder, represented the district as in a very healthy, vigorous, and prosperous condition. The material improvements have been very large. All the pastors have been graciously preserved in life and, with but one exception, in health. Rev. F. Moore, D. D., has been compelled to seek in a southern clime a restoration of his impaired vocal powers. No district can be more healthy or promising.

The names of the pastors were then called and the collections reported, showing a good increase over any former year.

A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Moore, dated March 11, 1869, near Houston, Florida. His relation was changed from effective to supernumerary, without work. The following is a copy of the letter, which his numerous friends in this city will thank us for publishing:—

To the Bishop and Members of the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church:—Dear Father and Brethren—It hath pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, to permit me to suffer for some time past with a chronic laryngeal affection, to such a degree that it seemed advisable to fly the icy March winds of the North and seek relief in the balmy air of this beautiful margin of the tropics.

I regret not being able to be present with you. It would have been a pleasure to me to join my brethren of the Conference in tendering a hearty welcome to the President of the Conference, whose talents I have long admired, though not much in his personal presence, yet I love much in the Lord. I need not say, my beloved brethren, in the kingdom and patience of Jesus, that although absent from you in the body, I shall be present with you in heart. The prayer of my soul is that heavenly wisdom may guide your deliberations, and that God by comfort may richly crown your spirits.

As to myself, brethren, the Apostle's Creed expresses my faith. While I am compelled, for the present at least, to witness my energetic plans of life, like a costly vase of alabaster, shivered at a blow, and the fragments scattered around my feet, yet one thing I know, the Lord, under whose permissive administration I suffer, is essentially and infinitely good. I glory, therefore, in the name of Jesus, in tribulation also, and triumph in the midst of physical and mental suffering.

I shall strive to quit me *like a man* in the great fight of affliction which is appointed to my intensely sensitive nature, trusting firmly that the compassionate God, who sympathizes, through Christ Jesus, with every anguished heart-beat of His children, will yet turn the captivity of my sorrow. If it be not in this life *then Heaven* will break on my night of grief as a vast canopy crowded with sparkling stars of joy and glory.

Dr. Castle will state to you, brethren, what is my desire for the relation of the coming Conference year. I must here be allowed to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Castle for his eminent kindness to me during the latter part of the Conference year, when my voice gave way; as also to heartily thank my dear brethren of the ministry who so considerately supplied my pulpit, and thus greatly relieved my mind while struggling with disease.

Brethren of the Conference, the time is short; let us work while it is day. Glory to God in the highest for the privilege of preaching the unsearchable riches of Christ. May we who yet live in due time join the illustrious company of our now glorified brethren, among whom, as I write, the names of Brisbane, Turner, Quigley and Hurn rush on my mind.

May we, brethren of my heart, who are linked so tenderly together by the memories of the last *twelve* years of toil and moral glory, be, *indeed*, an unbroken Conference in Heaven forever and ever. Pray for me, brethren; be assured the longing of my heart for each and every one of you is couched in the language of the heroic Paul: "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit. Amen."

Very affectionately in Jesus,
FRANKLIN MOORE.

Dr. Castle, at the close of the examination of his district, gladdened the hearts of the Conference by stating that Mr. Henry Crouse, of the city of Reading, who began life a few years ago as a poor boy, has been so prosperous in his business, that moved by the Spirit of God, he has consecrated his soul, body, and business ability and success to the Lord. He had presented to the church a beautiful lot in the city of Reading, valued at about $5000, and on a part of the lot he has erected at his own expense a beautiful chapel, called the "Covenant," being thirty-six feet front on Elm street by sixty-five feet deep, costing nearly $8000. He closed by hoping and praying that a multitude of laymen might be moved by this example to go and do likewise.

That part of the late Wilmington District lying in this State was called, and the preachers represented by its late Presiding Elder, Rev. J. Cunningham.

The annual report of the Committee of the M. E. Church was read.

They report that they find the premises at New York as, in many respects, too confined and otherwise unfit for the vastly increasing business demands of the Book Concern.

The style of the books now being published and the talents and industry of the editors of the publications are highly commended.

The annual exhibit was also read. From it we report an abstract:—

CONSOLIDATED EXHIBIT.

ASSETS.		
1. Real Estate—New York Concern	$114 650 00	
" Western "	124,000·00	$238,650 00
2. Merchandise—New York	363,610·88	
" Western...	293,111 44	656,722·32
3. Cash on hand—New York,	52 529 94	
" Western....	13,814·03	65,843·97
4. Notes and Accounts—New York, net...........	158,963·10	
Western, "	320,740·22	379,703 32
Total assets........................		$1,340,919 61
LIABILITIES.		
Notes and Accounts—New York..........................	$42,937 48	
Notes and Accounts—Western..........................	132,857·58	
Net capital stock..........................		1,165,624·55
Earnings—New York..........	$83 009·03	
" —Western..........	69,873·86	$152,882 89
Paid by order of General Conference.		38,204 51
Net profit........................		$114 678 38

This exhibit is an exact statement of the publishing interests of the Church as they existed in November, 1868.

The Book Committee stated that the subscription lists of all the different papers are constantly increasing.

The figures given above will prove interesting to all who love to mark the progress of the publishing interests of the Church.

Rev. Dr. Holdrich, of New York, addressed the Conference on the claims and work of the American Bible Society.

Rev. Dr. Nadal moved the appointment of a committee with the view of forming a Ministerial Education Society within the bounds of the Conference. Carried.

Revs. Messrs. Carrow, Chaplain, Jackson, Todd, and Stevenson were appointed.

Rev. Dr. Kynett, Corresponding Secretary of the Church Extension Society of the M. E. Church, addressed the body in favor of that organization.

The Treasurer of the Education Fund, John Whiteman, Esq., made his annual report. It shows the total amount of invested funds belonging to the Education Fund of the Philadelphia Annual Conference, March 5, 1869, to be $71 684·19.

Rev. Dr. Dashiel, President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., delivered a model speech in reference to that noble and venerable institution. Such addresses will do any educational institution much good, as they show that men of good common sense are in charge of the young men of the Church. The college is in a highly prosperous condition, and its future never was so big with promise.

The effort of the President since his election to that position has commendably labored to cheapen the education of young men in moderate circumstances who have the capacity and purpose to make themselves men. A boarding club has been formed, so that the price of board has been reduced from four dollars to two dollars per week, it is called the "Simpson Club." He is determined to bring the expenses down so that the poor young men of the country and Church may have all the advantages of a liberal collegiate education. No struggling young man shall be turned away from the halls of old Dickinson, if possible to help him and keep him there.

While President Dashiel was speaking he was frequently interrupted by the applause of the hundreds of delighted listeners. At the close of the address a series of resolutions was offered commendatory of the course and views of the President, and inviting him to connect himself with the Conference. (He is at present a member of the Newark Conference.) The body adjourned at 2½ o'clock, with the benediction from Rev. J. Cunningham.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Philadelphia Conference Tract Society will be held in the Green Street M. E. Church this evening, at 8 o'clock. Rev. T. T. Tasker, Sr., Rev. R. W. Humphriss, and Rev. S. C. H. Smith will address the meeting. Amos Phillips, Esq., will preside.

TWITCHELL AND HIS PASTOR.

Interesting Details of an Interview—What is Said of Mrs. Twitchell.

The Easton *Argus* says:—The Rev. George Bringhurst, pastor of All Saints' Episcopal Church, is faithfully striving to prepare for eternity the unfortunate man, George S. Twitchell. Mr. Bringhurst is a firm believer in the innocence of the condemned matricide. In company with that gentleman we recently visited Twitchell in his prison cell. Twitchell of course protests his innocence, and in such a manner that the longer we talked with him the less probable seemed to be his guilt. Resigned to whatever Providence may have in store for him, with no expectation either of pardon or commutation of his sentence, there he is in his prison cell, quiet, gentlemanly, and docile as an infant to the guidance of the good man who is breaking to him the bread of life. We have viewed the case of Twitchell, from the evening of his arrest up to the present moment, and find it difficult to do otherwise than believe with Mr. Bringhurst, that the man is a victim to something that will only be known when the world's unwritten wrongs shall be rectified on the day of final judgment—in other words, that this murder was done by other hands than his.

"Cloud and darkness are round about him, but justice and judgment are the habitation of His throne," is Twitchell's favorite text. He naturally feels that his case before the court was miserably botched, and that if defended by other counsel conviction might not have resulted. Whether guilty or innocent, it is very certain that the defense made for him was miserably weak.

Rev. Mr. Bringhurst is the spiritual counsellor of Twitchell, in consequence of past associations. The murdered woman was an attendant of All Saints'. Mr. Bringhurst knew little of her; but no one unacquainted with her previous history would deem her other than a Christian matron—devout, sincere, and painstaking in the search after spiritual wisdom. George and his wife occasionally worshipped there, but much oftener rode out or paid visits to their friends. While we cannot violate confidence reposed in us, or give collateral opinions of any particular individual, we are yet free to confess that in the opinion of many Mrs. Twitchell, in the murder, enacted, to the full extent, the *role* of "Lady Macbeth."

Twitchell does not shrink from death with any unnatural shudder. He claims to have no more misgivings than any Christian should have when on the brink of an unknown world. Through a peep-hole in the door of his cell, before he was aware of our proximity, we saw him sitting upon his pallet reading his Bible There was no guilt written upon his features. If he be a dissembler then Satan must be fortifying and sustaining him. There was nothing in his quiet and resigned demeanor to indicate that blood was upon his soul or remorse in his heart.

Not to one intimation that his wife knows more of the murder than himself will he for an instant listen. With a love "surpassing the love of a woman" has he clung to his moral enigma—the daughter of Mrs. Hill. She doesn't visit him and seems indifferent to his fate. She was the candle in which the poor, fluttering moth met sudden ruin. She visits Mr. Bringhurst at long intervals. She did so last week, and on taking her departure flippantly remarked:—"Oh, I forgot one thing, Mr. Bringhurst. Tell George if there is any particular place he wants to be buried after he is hung, that if he'll let me know I'll see that his wishes are complied with."

What a commentary—a woman selecting the most becoming style of mourning to be leisurely made up for wear after the death of a husband sentenced to the gibbet! The subject is repulsive, and we drop it in disgust.

RIOT, ASSAULT AND BATTERY, AND MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—James Roach, George Henderson, John Murray, James Miller, Augustus Clemens, and William Wiser were taken into custody yesterday upon the above-named charges. The allegation is that they went into the lager beer saloon of Mr. E. Widener, No. 901 N. Broad street, and because the proprietor refused to sell beer to them they assaulted him and broke the furniture in the place. Roach, Henderson, Murray, and Clemens were held in $1000 bail each to answer, and Miller was committed in default of $1500 bail. He had a blackjack in his possession when captured.

ACCIDENTS.—Patrick McMann had an arm crushed yesterday, at Dobson's mill, Manayunk. It was caught in the machinery. The injured man was removed to his home at the Falls of Schuylkill.

John Kirk met with an accident at Ripka's mill, Manayunk, yesterday. He had his foot caught in some of the machinery and severely lacerated. He was removed to his home on Cresson street, below Leverine.

A NUISANCE.—Charles De Cligney, Aaron McIntyre and wife, and John Jennings were charged before Alderman Carpenter yesterday with maintaining a nuisance. They are alleged owners of a snake show in Sixth street, below Lombard, and the neighbors have complained of annoyance from the grinding of a hand-organ and other unpleasant noises. The accused was held in $600 bail each to answer.

NOBLE SPIRIT.—Old Pine Street Church is a live church, and one of its old members, Robert J. Mercer, has contributed $5000 towards the erection of a suitable building for a church, free for all denominations to worship in, to be located in the western part of the Twenty-fourth ward, such a building being much needed in that neighborhood. A committee of gentlemen, approved of by Mr. Mercer, has been appointed for the purpose of carrying out this object.

PUGILISTIC FEMALE.—Kate Balsominum committed an assault and battery yesterday on her husband, who keeps a lager beer saloon at No. 1308 Callowhill street. An officer who interfered was also assaulted by the female. Kate was taken before Alderman Hibberd, and held to answer both charges.

SPARROWS.—On Tuesday last one thousand Sparrows arrived in this city from England. They are intended for our parks, as a preventative of the worm nuisance. The birds are now confined in one of the apartments of the Law Building.

ORDER BY THE MAYOR.—The Mayor this morning issued strict orders for the abatement of the nuisance of the wheeling of wheelbarrows or push carts on the sidewalks. The order also applies to velocipedes.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—John Ingram assaulted Policeman Green at Fourth and Brown streets yesterday. The offender was arrested and held to answer by Alderman Toland.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning a frame shed, attached to a stable in the rear of Washington avenue, below Tenth, was damaged by fire.

CLOSE DRIVING.—Thomas Connor, for close driving, was arrested by Officer Hart at Front and Vine streets yesterday, and was fined by Alderman Toland.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Thomas Conlon, for committing a violent assault upon an old lady aged sixty-five years, on the horse bridge, in Manayunk, has been committed by Alderman Ramsdell.

ROBBERY.—The store of John McVey, at Main and Chesnut streets, Manayunk, was entered on Wednesday night last, and robbed of $30.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

Received too late for Classification.

☞ OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARCH 18, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinance prohibiting the "driving of a carriage, *of any kind*, along the paved footways in any street of the city," or "to use any wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or hand-cart upon any of the paved footways of the city (all barrows excepted before 8 o'clock A. M. from the 20th of March to the 20th of September), or to occupy any portion of any footway as a stand for such vehicles," will be strictly enforced from and after this date. All officers of the Police Department are directed to see this order obeyed and prosecute all offenders against the same. Attention is especially called to the practice of driving velocipedes on the footways.

By order of the Mayor.
ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
Chief of Police.
3 19 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARCH 3, 1869.

Owners and persons employed to trim trees are hereby notified to remove forthwith all trimmings of trees from the highways and footways, or the necessary measures will be had to enforce the same.

All officers of the police are enjoined and directed to see this order carried out.

By order of the Mayor.
ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
Chief of Police.
3 19 3t

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
ENDORSED BONDS
OF THE
St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre Haute Railroad Company,
At 90 and Accrued Interest.

These BONDS are for $1000 each, secured by a first mortgage of ONLY $12 000 per mile on the property and franchises of the Company, redeemable on the first day of January, 1897. Coupons attached payable on the first day of January and July in each year.

The payment of principal and interest is FURTHER SECURED by the endorsement of the Bonds by

The Terre Haute and Indianapolis R. R. Co.
The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central R. W. Co.
The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis R. W. Co.

The endorsement of the two last named Companies being guaranteed by
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

The Road on which these Bonds constitute a FIRST LIEN is 158 miles long, extending from the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad near Terre Haute to St. Louis, and forms the last and only uncompleted link in the SHORTEST LINE FROM ST. LOUIS TO PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. Its immediate construction and equipment are provided for in a contract between the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY and the COMPANIES above named, which contract insures that it shall always be operated in the joint interests of the direct line between St. Louis and the East.

SEVENTY MILES of the Road are now completed, and it is confidently expected that the ENTIRE LINE will be OPENED FOR TRAFFIC EARLY IN 1870.

The iron rails for the entire length of Road have been purchased and sufficient for 100 miles delivered.

The Bonds can be had on application to
G. B. ROBERTS,
At office of Pennsylvania Railroad, Philada.

Banking House E. W. CLARK & CO., Philad.
" DREXEL & CO., "
" JAY COOKE & CO., "
" GAW, BACON & CO., "

I can fully recommend the above Bonds as a desirable security.
J. EDGAR THOMSON.
March 15, 1869.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The National Finances—Interviews with Secretary Boutwell and the President—The Tenure-of-Office Act.

The Navy to be Reorganized.

Proceedings of the New Jersey M. E. Conference.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The National Finances in Good Condition.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Ways and Means Committee, headed by General Schenck, paid an official visit this morning to the Secretary of the Treasury, and had an interview of about a half hour relative to the finances. Mr. Boutwell said he was happy to be able to inform the committee that no new legislation would be necessary at this session relative to the finances. The Treasury was in good condition so far as he had been able to ascertain, and he could, if necessary, go upon the street and buy bonds.

The Interview with the President.

The committee afterwards proceeded to the White House, and called upon the President, informing him that they were glad to know from his Chancellor of Exchequer that the public finances are in good condition, and that there was abundance of money.

The Tenure-of-Office Act.

All interest at the White House and departments, as well as at the Capitol, centres on the question of the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act. The President has firmly resolved not to make any removals, and not to send in any nominations except to fill vacancies, until the Tenure-of Office act is repealed.

The feeling this morning among the Senators seemed to be favorable to the repeal; but those who are active in opposing it assert that a majority of the Senate is against the repeal, and will, at the most, vote for a suspension or modification. There is no certainty as to how the matter will result when it comes to a vote. The leading members of the House assert that they will refuse to adopt anything relative to the Tenure-of Office act, except an absolute repeal, and they are sustained by a very large majority.

President Grant

received a large number of Senators and members to-day, prior to the hour for the regular meeting of the Cabinet. There was no unusual pressure, however, few being admitted to anterooms except Senators and members.

Reorganizing the Navy.

The House Naval Committee met to-day and considered the Senate bill for reorganizing the Navy and Marine Corps. Secretary of the Navy Borie, Admiral Porter, and Captain Jackson, of the navy, were before the committee, and urged the passage of the bill as it came from the Senate.

Mississippi

The committee, however, adjourned without taking final action.

The Reconstruction Committee considered the question of providing a new provisional government for Mississippi, and heard a number of persons from that State on the subject, but came to no conclusion.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Third Day of the Conference of the M. E. Church.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MILLVILLE, March 19.—The session was opened with religious services, conducted by Rev. G. R. Snyder. The minutes were read and approved.

On motion, the Trustees of Vineland Seminary submitted their report to the Conference. The report shows that the foundation of the seminary has been laid to the height of twelve feet. The receipts from all sources amount to thirty-three thousand dollars. The brethren are troubled as to the material of which it shall be built.

It was, on motion, resolved that a committee of three be appointed to arrange for the holding of the anniversaries next year, to allow opportunities for more preaching.

The seventh question was resumed and the characters of the preachers in the Camden district were passed. Rev. A. E. Ballard gave a representation of his district, Bridgeton. A large revival has prevailed throughout his charge. The characters of the preachers were passed. Papers were presented by Rev. J. B. Dobbins relating to charges prepared yesterday and were placed in the hands of said committee. A report from the Consolidated Book Concern was presented and read to the Conference. The Book Concern have made a purchase of lands in Cincinnati, and also in New York city, for the erection of more suitable buildings for book concerns and mission rooms. The periodicals are represented as never having been more ably edited.

The finances are in a prosperous condition. The management of the book agents is most admirable. A letter was received from Mrs. Joanna Hanley, widow of Rev. J. J. Hanley, and the Conference was asked for instruction in the case in regard to her claim. It was moved that her claim be allowed this year, and hereafter she must communicate with the Conference through the proper channel, and unless she does she will not be allowed her claim.

Rev. L. Larew was directed to canvass the Conference for subscribers to the *Methodist Quarterly Review*.

The fifth question was taken up, and candidates for Elders were called. Rev. H. Baker was represented as having passed a fair examination, and was elected. J. B. Westcott passed a good examination and was elected. J. Reed passed an excellent examination and was elected. J. F. Helleman passed a good examination and was elected. Local deacons were called for, but none had been before the committee, therefore no cases could be acted upon.

The third question was taken up. Revs. G. Wight, J. A. Carn, J. L. Price, and G. Hancock were represented, and characters passed.

The second question was taken up. James Smith was represented as being sick, and he was continued. C. H. Downs, S. W. Lake, C. Maisbury, W. E. Silvers Johnston, J. S. Gaskill, and E. J. Lippencott were represented and continued.

The third question was resumed, and Revs. W. F. Randolph and W. V. Kelly were called before the bar of the Conference.

Rev. D. W. Bartine offered prayer, asking the Divine blessing on the candidate. Such candidates as have not appeared before the committees of examination were allowed to purpose both courses of study. Bishop Clark addressed the young men in a most feeling manner, when the usual constitutional questions were propounded and answered in the affirmative. Notices were given and the Conference adjourned.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The National Peace Musical Festival.

BOSTON, March 19.—Contributions to the National Peace Musical Festival in June are being made with great liberality, and its success on that point is already secured. Among the latest contributors are Josiah Bardwell, $5000; the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation, $500; and a large number of individual subscriptions in sums of $500 and $1000 each. The Hon. Alexander Rice is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Eben D. Jordan Treasurer.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Mr. Fessenden presented petitions for the removal of political disabilities.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill relating to the Freedmen's Bureau, which was passed. It continues the educational and collection departments until January 1, 1871.

Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to establish the office of Associate Judge for the Eastern District of Texas. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr Kellogg offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit any information in his possession regarding the present condition of the Marine Hospital at New Orleans.

Mr. Howe called up the order offered by him yesterday, setting aside Friday in each week for the consideration of business from certain committees.

Mr. Trumbull hoped the order would not be adopted, because its adoption would indicate an intention to prolong the present session. He thought the Senate ought either agree to adjourn on the day named in the resolution of the House, or very soon afterwards.

Mr. Hume said the object of the order was to avoid the necessity of struggling for the floor from day to day.

The Senate refused to take up the order. Yeas, 15, nays, 27.

Mr. Wilson moved to take up the House resolution fixing the time of adjournment, but at the joint suggestion of several Senators, withdrew the motion.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the bill concerning divorces in the District of Columbia, and the bill regulating the rights of married women in the District of Columbia, were taken up and passed.

Mr. Sumner called up the bill to carry into effect the decrees of United States courts relative to compensation for British vessels illegally seized during the Rebellion.

Mr. Stewart said he was opposed to the bill and opposed to compensating British subjects under any circumstances for ships seized by our Government during the Rebellion until Great Britain should agree to settle our claims against her.

House of Representatives.

Resolutions for the employment of clerks to the Committees on Naval Affairs, Invalid Pensions, and on the District of Columbia, were introduced and referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Paine introduced a bill to refund to the city of Milwaukee $15,000 for money advanced for the improvement of the harbor. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr Julian introduced a bill providing that agricultural land sold for non-payment of taxes in the lately rebellious States shall be disposed of only in sub-division not exceeding forty acres each, and no greater portion shall be disposed of than is actually necessary to discharge the legal obligations. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Johnson introduced a substitute for the Senate bill to protect the fur-bearing animals in Alaska. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Wilson (Minn.) presented the memorial of the Legislature of Minnesota in reference to the Falls of St. Anthony. Same reference.

He also introduced a bill making a grant of lands for that purpose. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Dickey introduced a bill to refund to the distillers of brandy from apples, peaches or grapes, the special tax exacted under section 59 of the act of July 20, 1868. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Judd in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr Dawes, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, explained the bill. It called, he said, for appropriations to the amount of $2,414,816 for the purpose of fulfilling existing treaties with Indian tribes. It was the precise bill as it passed the House last session, and which had failed to become a law owing to a disagreement between the two houses. The Senate had added on that bill by way of amendments, additional appropriations to the amount of $4 341 902. These amounts had grown out of an attempt on the part of the Senate to make provision for the fulfilment of the stipulations of eleven treaties with Indians made since the 11th of August last by the Indian Peace Commission.

The Customs Receipts.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Customs receipts from March 8 to March 13, inclusive:—Boston, $326,282. New York, $2,569,899. Philadelphia, $128,567. Baltimore, $207,208. San Francisco, February 1 to February 15, $238,547. Total, $3,470,502.

From Havana.

HAVANA, March 19.—Sugar in improved demand and advancing. More buyers than sellers, and holders demand an advance. No. 12 D. S. quoted at 9@9¼ reals. Exchange firmer, but unchanged.

Arrival of the Haytien Minister.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The steamer Georgia, from Port au Prince, brings E. Laroche, Haytien Minister to Washington.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—Cotton dull and nominally 28c. Flour fairly active at previous quotations. Wheat dull and nominal; Pennsylvania red, $1 55@1·65. Corn very dull and lower; prime white, 80@83c.; yellow, 82@83c. Oats dull; light 65@68. Rye dull and nominal at $1 40@1 48. Mess Pork firm at $33. Bacon firm; rib sides, 12@17½c; clear do. 18c; shoulders 15c. Hams, 20@21c. Lard firm at 20c. Whisky dull at 95c.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Cotton quiet; 500 bales sold at 28½c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales of 8500 barrels. Wheat dull and lower, and quotations are nominal. Corn dull and declined 1c; sales of 24 000 bushels mixed Western at 89@87c. Oats are steady; sales of 28 000 bushels. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new mess, $32 25@32 87½. Lard dull; steam, 19@19½c. Whisky dull, and quotations are nominal.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Stocks unsettled. Gold, do. 131⅜. Exchange, 108½; 5-20s 1862, 119¾; do. 1864 115½; do. 1865, 117⅜; new, 113¾; 1867, 113⅞; 10-40s, 105½; Virginia 6s, 61½; Missouri 6s, 88; Canton Co., 59; Cumberland preferred 35¾; New York Central 159⅜; Reading, 91½; Hudson River, 139½; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 96½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Cleveland and Toledo 106⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 128; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 120.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—4 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	159⅜	West. Union Tel.	37¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	33½	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	106⅜
Ph. and Rea. R.	92½	Toledo & Wabash	67
Mich. Southern	96⅜	Mil. & St. Paul com.	69
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	88½	Mil. & St. Paul prf	79
Chi. and N.W. com	84⅜	Adams Express	58½
Chi. and N.W. pref.	92½	Wells, Fargo Exp.	30¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	128⅜	United States	54⅝
Pitts. & F. W.	120½	Tenn. 6s, new	65
Pacific Mail S. Co.	91⅝	Gold	131¼

Market steady.

DISASTER.

Fearful Scene in a Church.

From the Waukegan (Ill) Gazette, March 13.

For some week or two past six missionary priests have been holding forth at the Roman Catholic church in this city, and have attracted large audiences, a great many persons not belonging to the same having attended from curiosity. On Monday evening last the church was filled at an early hour. In the body of the church, lighted by two chandeliers, and towards the west end, were a number of Protestants. The person in charge of the lamps, shortly after 7 o'clock, undertook to lower the chandelier nearest the altar. It is an iron frame, with the pendant-rod working with a screw. Unfortunately he turned it the wrong way, after adjusting the lamps, and the result was to unscrew the two rods, the chandelier falling and the burning oil spilling over the excited crowd underneath. A general panic ensued, windows were broken, and for a time the scene defied description. The doors of the church open inward, and the surging crowd of course rendered the work of opening them almost impossible for a time. A sea of flame, some six feet square, threatened the building, and that it still stands to-day is owing to the intrepidity of a few Protestant gentlemen, assisted by two or three Romanists, who tore up the altar carpet, which was woollen, and smothered the fire. The accident resulted in badly bruising and slightly scorching several persons. We are glad that no fatal termination ensued; but that it is not our painful duty to chronicle a terrible tragedy this week, is owing to the presence of mind of a few individuals.

Unfounded Rumors.

The air for the past week has been thick with rumors about who has been nominated for this office and who leads in the race for that office; but there is not a grain of truth in a hundred of them. The fact is that the applications for all the more important offices have been stowed away in the desks of Cabinet officers to await a convenient opportunity for introducing them to Presidential notice. Mr. John Allison, of Pennsylvania, therefore, has not been nominated for Register of the Treasury, nor has any recommendation been made for an Assistant Secretary and Third Auditor of the Treasury.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

Kilpatrick.

General Kilpatrick had interviews with the President and Secretary of State yesterday, and left for New York last night. He will leave for Chili as soon as the necessary preparations for his departure are made. Benjamin F. Gregory, of New Jersey, will accompany him as Secretary of Legation.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Question of Recognizing Cuba—The Civil Tenure Act—Speeches Against its Repeal.

Advices from Europe and South America.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Cuba and San Domingo Question.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs having received from the State Department a reply to their letter that nothing important had been received lately bearing on the question of Cuba and San Domingo, met to-day, and took up the question of giving the President authority to recognize the independence of the Cuban insurgents the moment it became known they had established a *de facto* government. The committee, without reaching definite action, postponed the subject until their next meeting.

Union Pacific Railroad Legislation.

The proposition which passed the House, authorizing the Union Pacific Railroad to establish their chief office in any other city outside of New York, was considered to-day by the Pacific Railroad Committee. It is meeting with a strong opposition, and it is doubtful whether they will secure the legislation asked for.

The Freedmen.

The Senate unanimously extended to-day the educational department of the Freedmen's Bureau for one year.

Speeches on the Civil Tenure Act.

Speeches were delivered to-day in the Senate against the repeal of the Civil Tenure act by Messrs. Scott, Schurz, and Sprague. The chief speech was made by Schurz, who alluded to the rumors that the President would not send nominations to the Senate, and said he could not credit the idea that he would undertake to force Congress in this way to pass any measure.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Condition of the Finances.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Committee of Ways and Means called in a body to-day upon President Grant, Secretary Boutwell, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. They had a long talk with Mr. Boutwell upon money affairs, in the course of which he declared his determination to sell gold publicly and never in private. He believed he had the power to invest surplus gold in bonds, and thought he would do so. He informed the committee that the income from customs is increasing.

The White House Military Guard.

The President to-day ordered the discontinuance of the military guard at the White House, which has been on duty for the last four years, under Captain McKeever, and that hereafter the protection of the premises shall be in charge of the doorkeeper and the police officers.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The only nomination submitted by the President to the Senate to-day was William A. Richardson to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM GEORGIA.

Debate in the State Legislature—Defeat of the Constitutional Amendment.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19.—Both houses adjourned *sine die* last night. Yesterday a motion was made in the Senate authorizing the sheriffs of any county to call on the Governor for United States troops to assist the sheriffs whenever deemed necessary.

Mr. Hungerford (Republican) thought the resolution unnecessary, and moved to lay it on the table, which was sustained.

On the motion for the reconsideration of the indefinite postponement of the fifteenth amendment yesterday morning the resolution was sustained, and the resolution put on its final passage and defeated by the following vote:—Republicans voting for adoption, 8; Democrats voting for adoption, 7. Democrats voting against adoption, 9; Republicans absent or dodging the vote, 8.

Thus, the fifteenth amendment was defeated in a Republican Senate, after its passage by a Democratic House of Representatives.

Both houses passed the General Appropriation bill, which was signed by the Governor.

The House took up the Senate resolution to purchase Kimball's Opera House for a Capitol building. The Chair ruled that a majority having voted to adopt the Senate resolution and a quorum being present but refusing to vote, decided the question settled. An appeal was sustained, and the purchase of the Opera House defeated—yeas 61; nays, 57.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Transatlantic Postal System.

LONDON, March 19.—The National Steamship Company has made an offer to the Post Office department to carry the mails between Great Britain and the United States for 1d. per oz. It is objected, however, that the steamers of this line are too slow.

Advices from South America.

PARIS, March 19.—Later advices have been received from Rio Janeiro. The war news is unimportant.

President Lopez has collected an army of four thousand Paraguayans and is fortifying Grasee, a town in the interior.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire in Greenwich.

TROY, March 19.—The stove store of T. & G. Crandell, in Greenwich, Washington county, was burned last night. The loss is $9000; insurance, $5000. The house of A. R. Knapp, adjoining, was also burned; loss, $3000; insurance, $1400.

The Penalties Imposed on Non-Resident Traders in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—In the Criminal Court yesterday the case of Elias Ward, of New Jersey, indicted as a non-resident trader, was taken up, and a fine of $400 imposed under the State license law. An appeal was entered and the case sent to the Court of Appeals of this State. This is to be made a test case, and if the Court of Appeals sustains the State license law, it will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States for final decision.

Recapture of the Escaped Sing Sing Convicts.

SING SING, N. Y., March 19.—The five men who escaped from the jail here yesterday have all been recaptured and brought back to prison.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, MARCH 19

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000	City 6s, New.........	101	100 sh	Read R......b10.	45 94
$1200	do ...s3...ls..	101	200	do.........s60..	45⅞
$1000	Leh 6s, G.l...........	90½	100	do..........b6..	46
$2000	do...............	90⅝	100	do..................	45·94
$1100	do..................	90⅝	200	do....s5&int...	45 94
$1000	W Jersey 6s.......	89½	700	do..............'a..	46
8 sh	Penna R.........c..	57⅝	700	do.....ls..s20..	46
100 sh	Cata Pf.............	38¼	1000	do..ls..b10.	46 1-16
300 sh	Hest'vle s60 wn	12	100	do..........s10..	46
100 sh	Fult Coal...b90.	5¾	100	do..........s30..	46
100 sh	Read.....b5&Int.	45¾	100	do ...s6 wn..	46
100	do.........s3..	45¾	900	do.......b10.	46 1-16
100	do ....s30..	45¾	200	do ....s60..	46
100	do...........'d..	45 94	100	do....s12 wn..	46
100	do..........s30..	45¾	400	do.....s20wn	46
100	do.........b15..	45 94	100	do....s30wn..	46

SECOND BOARD.

$1000	Leh 6s.gold L......	90½	36 sh	Penna R.....ls..	57⅝
$2000	City 6s, New......	100⅞	900 sh	Read..s30wn. ls	46
$2000	Pa R 2 m 6s. .s6..	98½	200	do ...s10wn..	46
29 sh	Penna R.........ls..	57⅝	100	do..........b30..	46⅛

Adjourned on the announcement of the death of Harvey B. Goddard, a member of the Board.